CALVERT'S CARBOLIC FLUID,
POWDER & SOAPS
are the original and only reliable preparations—proved more effective than all other disinfectants.
MAKERS AWARDED
57 GOLD and SILVER MEDALS and DIPLOMAS for superior excellence, after comparative tests.
F. C. CALVERT & Co.,
Manchester,
Purveyors to H. M.'s Home, Indian, and Colonial Governments.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28,871—New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1892.

BEST CLARETS.
We have been Bordeaux shippers since 181

Qts. pts.		Qts. pts.
17-12 9-14 12 12 7-6	Breakfast—Medoc and St. Julien Medoc	17-12 9-14 12 12 7 6
29-4 15-10 26-4 14-2	Dinner—La Rose and St. Julien	29-4 15-10 26-4 14-2
44-12 23-6	After Dinner—Chateau Lafite	44-12 23-6

For Prices of Whiskies, Ports, Liqueurs, &c., send for our Illustrated Catalogue.
CUTLER, PALMER & Co., BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Saturday
†	ASSAM	3060	500	T. F. Creery	15th Oct.
B.L.	THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	22nd „
†	SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	29th „
B.L.	VALETTA	4919	1000	R. F. Briscoe	5th Nov.
†	ASSAM	3060	500	T. F. Creery	12th „
B.L.	HIMALAYA	7000	2000	J. Orman	19th „
†	PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	26th „
B.L.	CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	3rd Dec.
†	ORIENTAL	5045	1000	L. H. Moule	10th „
B.L.	PEKIN	3919	750	W. A. Wheler	17th „
†	PENINSULAR	5045	1000	A. C. Loggin	24th „
B.L.	GANGES	4206	800	T. J. Alderton	31st „

The Steamers marked B L proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These vessels proceed to Aden only and Passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London.

Single and Return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. and O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a. m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.

The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of destination.

PASSAGE-TICKETS are issued to London via Japan and Vancouver in conjunction with the Canadian-Pacific S. S. Co. Circular Passages, including the return journey to India via the Suez Canal or *vice versa*, can also be engaged.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China.
Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo.

October 20th. November 3rd.
„ 17th.

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any Port or Ports.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, October 3, 1892.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY TO MESSINA, NAPLES, AND GENOA,
calling at ALEXANDRIA.

THE well-known Steamers of this Company will sail on :
20th Oct., 17th Nov., and 15th Dec.,
For particulars regarding Freights, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BRANCHI,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Sept., 20, 1892.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,600	750	1st Nov.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	750	1st Dec.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON,

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return, are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothardt's and other routes.
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
THISBE	F. Cossovich	3,800	550	22nd Oct.
MARIA TERESA	R. Deperis	3,800	550	22nd Nov.

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 400	Rs. 250	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 700	Rs. 400

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 12th of each month.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
ELEKTRA	G. Mariani	3,800	550	8th Nov

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. NIOBE to Madras and Calcutta, and at Singapore with the s.s. GALATEA to Sourabaya and Batavia.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, October 3, 1892.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 12th October, 1892, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six and nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.

Passengers are invited to be on board by 1 p. m. in the Prince's Dock on the day of sailing.

A. SIMEON, Agent,
28, Esplanade Road.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.
GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

PASSAGES booked by P. & O. and other regular lines of Steamers *without charge for commission*. Berths selected and the best available accommodation secured. Railway and Sleeping Car Tickets obtained.

CHEAPER PASSAGES engaged by occasional outside Steamers, and every information afforded as to terms and accommodation.

SECOND SALOON.

The Superior Second Saloon accommodation of the new P. and O. Steamers offers an excellent opportunity for a cheap Passage to England, and to enable us to arrange select parties and suitable berthing, intending passengers should make early Application.

Full particulars and pamphlet forwarded on application. "Grindlay's Hand Book" for Travellers may also be had free.

Circular Notes, Sovereigns, and Drafts on London granted at current rates. Baggage shipped and Insurance effected when required.

PACKAGES from Europe for MESSES, CLUBS, SOCIETIES, SCHOOLS, STORES, UP-COUNTRY FIRMS and PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS cleared and forwarded. To avoid delay the Shippers should be instructed to send us direct the Bill of Lading and Invoice.

GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.
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OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the departure of English Mail. 28 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged; Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of postage. English Subscription, Rs. 17 per year, including postage.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE VIA KATHIAWAR COAST.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, on the 12th October, at noon, calling at Verawul, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, and Kurrachee.

FOR KURRACHEE, CUTCH MANDVIE, AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PURULIA," 1,554 tons, on the 15th October, noon, calling at Cutch Mandvie, Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing order.

FOR KARACHI DIRECT.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1122 tons, on 16th October, at 11 a.m., or on arrival of English Mail.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "HUZARA," 2,078 tons, on 13th October, at about 10 a.m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 11th October, 1892. Agents.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. and O. and all Steamers at the Lowest Rates obtainable, Free of Charges for Commission.

SPECIAL attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. and O.

LISTS of all Steamers Sailing, and full information as to Berths available, furnished at once.

REDUCTIONS obtainable in the case of large Parties or Families travelling together.

PASSENGERS booked through Messrs. KING, KING and Co. are met on arrival at —
Plymouth or London..by Messrs. HENRY S. KING and Co.
Liverpool „ KING, BAILLIE and Co.

And by Special Agents at Marseilles, Genoa, Naples, Brindisi and Trieste.

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LOANS and Overdrafts granted on approved Security DRAFTS, Cheques, Gold, and Bank Notes purchased and sold at Current Rates.

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RAILWAY TICKETS and HOTEL COUPONS by all Continental and American Routes furnished at Lowest Rates.

CORRESPONDENCE invited, and a Copy of Messrs. Henry S. King and Co.'s "Hand-book for Homeward-bound Passengers" forwarded on application, Free of Charge.

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R. B. KING, HYDERABAD (DECCAN).
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Ton.	Captains.	To sail
ARMENIA	3,395	G. Read	20th Oct.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.
The Railway Journey from Marseilles to London occupies thirty hours.
Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.
All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.
For Rates of Passage and further particulars, apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, October 11, 1892.

INDIGESTION.

IMMEDIATE Relief and a Speedy Cure effected by the use of

KEMP'S PAPARIDINE.

Strongly recommended by the Profession.
Per Bottle, Rs. 2.

KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

YELLOW LEATHER POLISH.

A Chemical Cream for producing a permanent and brilliant Polish on all kinds of leather goods.

It is invaluable for brown leather boots and shoes, saddles, harness, military accoutrements, &c., &c.

This Preservative and Polish will be found far superior to any imported article, being specially prepared to meet the exigencies of the Indian climate.

Per Dozen, Rs. 5. Per Bottle, Annas 8.

PREPARED ONLY BY

KEMP & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY.

THE MOST POPULAR
SQUARE PIANOFORTES
OF THE DAY.
SCHIEDMAYER STUTTGART
GOLD MEDAL AND SOEHNE'S
IRON STANDARD INDIAN SQUARES.
MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA AND BURMAH,
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RAYNHAM'S ENTERICON.
THE MEDICINE for INDIA

FOR

NERVOUS DEBILITY,
WANT OF VITALITY,
INDIGESTION,
LIVER COMPLAINTS,
And all Disorders arising from
SEDENTARY PURSUITS or
FAST LIVING.

Per Bottle, Rs. 2-8, 4-8, and 10.

SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA:

KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

LAWN-TENNIS ! !
ENTIRE NEW STOCK ! ! !

BATS—

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Special Champion Cork Handle	10 0	11 4
Slazenger's Demon	11 0	12 8
The Unicorn (New Demon)	10 8	11 12
Ayre's Champion	12 0	13 0
The Ne Plus Ultra	11 0	12 8

BALLS—

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Waterproof Seamless, "Perfect"	12 0	13 8
Treacher's, "The Club"	8 0	9 0
Ayre's Championship	9 8	10 12

NETS—

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Best Tanned Cord, with Poles, complete	12 0	13 0

PRESSES, SCORERS, BAGS, BELTS, SHOES, BAT COVERS.

The above Prices are Advanced 10 Per Cent. on account of the GREAT FALL in EXCHANGE.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

KEMP'S FEVER MIXTURE,

A SAFE AND CERTAIN REMEDY,
NEVER KNOWN TO FAIL.
Per Bottle, Re. 1.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

COPELAND'S CELEBRATED WHITE WARE.

BREAKFAST SETS,
DINNER SETS,
DESSERT SETS,
AFTERNOON TEA SETS,
TRINKET SETS,
SUPERIOR GLASSWARE,
SALAD BOWLS,
FLOWER CENTRE-PIECES,
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Priced Lists Post Free on Application.

CHEMISTS & GENERAL MERCHANTS. } **PHILLIPS & CO., LD.,** { BOMBAY & POONA.

JUST ARRIVED.

FELT HATS! FELT HATS!!

THORPE & CO.'S

SPECIAL SHIPMENT OF THE ABOVE.

NEW SHAPES; FASHIONABLE COLOURS;

THE BEST QUALITY.

BLACK, FAWN, MOUSE, TERRA-COTTA, BAY BROWN, NUT-BROWN, GREY, SOFT (CLERICAL),	Rs. 8-8.
VARSITY CAPS	Rs. 2-8.

STRAW HATS.

THORPE & Co. (HATTERS), BOMBAY.

CLARKE'S

UNRIVALLED HAIR DYE.

WARRANTED not to stain the Skin. Prepared in two separate bottles. The effect will be instantaneous. Hair will retain its gloss for a long time. It has already been tested by many persons with great success. For changing Red or Grey Hair to beautiful shades of Black or Brown according to instructions given, this quantity will last 8 months, applying every 10 or 12 days. Price Rs. 3 for the two Bottles, or for doz. set Rs. 30, packing extra.

CLARKE'S GUARANTEED OINTMENT.

CURE FOR LEPROSY, ETC.

This is the only specific yet discovered for the radical cure of Lepra and other obstinate Skin diseases. Price Rs. 3 and for complete cure Rs. 5, packing extra.

S. N. GHOSH,—CHEMIST.
Sole Agent in India,
85, Bechoo Chatterjee's Street,
CALCUTTA.

N.B.—I am guarantee, and I must refund the total amount paid for if the above "Hair Dye" ointment fail to give entire satisfaction.

LAWRENCE'S SPECIFIC FOR LEPROSY

IS one of the best MEDICINES yet discovered for CURE of LEPROSY and other Skin Diseases. Price: Rs. 4. Packing Extra.

LAWRENCE'S RHEUMATIC OIL.

IT is a valuable remedy in Rheumatism, Gout, Sciatica, Lumbago, &c. Price: Re. 1-4. Packing 2 As.

BASU & NEPHEWS,
CHEMISTS AND SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA,
No. 41-2, BAGBAZAR STREET, CALCUTTA.

A LECTURE READ BY
PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER
(In Pamphlet form),
Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*,
Annas 2. Post free.
To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

APPROVED WATCHES.

CARRYING A GUARANTEE OF TWO YEARS.

THE following WATCHES are recommended and guaranteed accurate and substantial Timekeepers, and have been before the Public for the last quarter of a century. They have all the latest improvements, and notwithstanding their advance in intrinsic worth and the deplorable depreciation of our currency, we have not raised their prices an anna in any case.

NICKEL SILVER—

	Rs.
POPULAR WATCH, in strong Nickel Silver Crystal Face, Dustproof Case, Keyless action	15
ORIGINAL CAMPAIGN WATCH, Second Quality.—A perfect Watch in Nickel Silver Crystal Face, Dustproof Case, Keyless action, strong movement	25
ORIGINAL CAMPAIGN WATCH, First Quality, in Nickel Silver Crystal Face Case, Keyless action, all parts jewelled, including the Lever, which has jewelled Facets, bold and clear Dial, so that the time can be seen in a faint light	35
RAILWAY WATCH.—The works are precisely similar to the Campaign Watch, but the Nickel Silver Casing is stouter and heavier	35
RAILWAY WATCH.—Nickel Silver, a larger size than the preceding one, and with a larger stouter Case, bold Dials, strong Lever movement	45

SILVER—

	Rs.
CRYSTAL FACE KEYLESS CAMPAIGN WATCH, in plain or engine-turned Cases. The Plain Cases admit of a large Crest or Monogram being engraved	50
Do. do. do. do. in Hunting Case	55
Do. do. do. do. in Half-Hunting Case	60
PRESENTATION WATCH, a very highly finished Watch, two lines larger than the Campaign, Keyless action and Lever movement, highest quality. The Case admits of a fine Monogram or Crest being engraved and the inner dome a suitable inscription	85
ENGLISH WATCHES, in strong, plain, engraved, and engine-turned Cases, with key-winding actions, the movements capped and jewelled and having a Gold or Compensation Balance ......Rs. 75 and	95

For Gold Watches, other Silver and Nickel Silver Watches, and Ladies' Gold Watches, apply to

MARCKS AND CO., LD.,
WATCH, CLOCK, AND CHRONOMETER MAKERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

IODIZED SARSAPARILLA.

Used as a most powerful alterative, giving tone and strength to the system, and relieving all Blood humours and Skin maladies.

Price Rs. 2-4 and Rs. 3-12.

CHEMISTS. } **F. S. MADON & CO.,** { DRUGGISTS.
170, SHAIK MEMON STREET, NEAR JOOMA MUSJID, BOMBAY.

ELECTRIC LIGHTING.

THE LAING, WHARTON, & DOWN,
CONSTRUCTION SYNDICATE,
ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS, LONDON.

A REPRESENTATIVE of the above Firm is now in BOMBAY, and will be glad to submit estimates and particulars for the Lighting of Public Buildings, Mills, Factories, Churches, Palaces, Private Houses, etc., etc.

Particulars on application to Mr. PERCY MOSSOP, care of Messrs. RICHARDSON and CRUDDAS, Iron Works, Byculla, Bombay.

THE COMING SEASON.
A SPECIAL QUOTATION.
TROPICAL FLANNELS.

	Rs.	a.
SLEEPING SUITS, with Girdle	Rs. 10	8
SHIRTS, COLLARS attached, Silk Bands	„ 5	8

ECONOMY AND DURABILITY,
ABSORBENT AND COMFORTABLE,
CASH OR V.-P. POST.

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Prepared Oil Colours.
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Crayons and Palettes.
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Liquids and Mediums.
Chalks and Charcoals.
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&c., &c., &c.

PRICE CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

23, Hummum Street. **MADON, SONS & CO.,** Fort, Bombay.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE

ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE

COUGHS,
COLDS,
ASTHMA,
BRONCHITIS.

IS THE GREAT SPECIFIC FOR
DIARRHŒA,
DYSENTERY,
CHOLERA.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE (late Army Medical Staff) DISCOVERED a REMEDY, to denote which he coined the word CHLORODYNE. Dr. Browne is the SOLE INVENTOR, and as the composition of Chlorodyne cannot possibly be discovered by Analysis (organic substances defying elimination), and since the formula has never been published, it is evident that any statement to the effect that a compound is identical with Dr. Browne's Chlorodyne *must be false*.

This caution is necessary, as many persons deceive purchasers by false representations.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Vice Chancellor Sir W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR of CHLORODYNE, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to.—See *The Times*, July 13, 1864.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is the TRUE PALLIATIVE in

NEURALGIA, GOUT, CANCER, TOOTHACHE, RHEUMATISM.

GENERAL BOARD of HEALTH, London, REPORT that it ACTS as a CHARM, one dose generally sufficient.

Dr. GIBBON, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, states: "TWO DOSES COMPLETELY CURED ME OF DIARRHŒA."

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is a liquid medicine which assuages PAIN of EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep, WITHOUT HEADACHE, and invigorates the nervous system when exhausted.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE rapidly cut short all attacks of

EPILEPSY, SPASMS, COLIC, PALPITATION, HYSTERIA.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The IMMENSE SALE of this REMEDY has given rise to many UNSCRUPULOUS IMITATIONS. Be careful to observe Trade Mark. Of all Chemists. 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. & 4s. 6d. *SOLE MANUFACTURER—*

J.T. Davenport, 33, Great Russell Street, London, W.C.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FRANK BROWN'S CIRCUS.

CONTINUED GREAT SUCCESS.
CROWDED NIGHTLY
TO WITNESS
FRANK BROWN'S
"GREAT WATER PANTOMIME."
THE GREATEST SENSATION OF THE CENTURY.
25,000 GALLONS OF
GENUINE WATER,
Poured into the Ring in the incredibly short space of
35 SECONDS.
A Genuine Lake of Water on which occur a number of Comical Incidents, causing Shrieks of Laughter,
And forming a
GRAND SCENE.
IMPOSSIBLE TO DESCRIBE.
THIS AFTERNOON AT 4 P. M.
SPECIAL PERFORMANCE FOR CHILDREN,
Who will be Admitted for Half-Price to all Parts.
At every Representation the
"WATER PANTOMIME,"
Preceded by a Brilliant Programme of the best Equestrian, Acrobatic, and Gymnastic Feats of the Company.
"THE WATER PANTOMIME"
AT EVERY PERFORMANCE.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO by S. S. "ORONSAY" are hereby notified of her ARRIVAL from LONDON, and that she is discharging in the PRINCE'S DOCK. They are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our Countersignature, and to remove their Cargo without delay.

All damaged Goods must be surveyed by the Steamer's Surveyor, Captain MACAULAY, before removal from the Dock premises, and all Claims must be presented duly signed by the Commander previous to the vessel leaving Port, after which no claim will be admitted.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, October 11, 1892. Agents.

PROF. NEUGEBAUER'S
PERMANENT
INDIA AIR PURIFIER.

THIS Disinfectant is made in the form of a Tablet mounted on a neat Leather Frame which is required to be hung near the place where foul air is suspected. It is decent and neat in appearance, and is a perfect Deodorizer and a safeguard against Infectious Diseases. Re. 1.

23, Hummum St. } MADON, SONS & Co., { Fort, Bombay.

WANTED,

A LADY PHYSICIAN, for the Women's Hospital and Dispensary, at Hyderabad (Sind). Pay Rs. 300 per month, besides house rent at Rs. 15 per month. Applications must reach the undersigned before 15th November, 1892. State qualifications and append certificates.

By Order,
P. S. BHIDE,
Engineer and Secretary, Hyderabad Municipality.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AT THE ORDINARY MONTHLY MEETING of the Corporation, called for THURSDAY, the 13th instant, at 3 P.M., notices to the following effect will be moved:—(1.) By Dinshaw E. Wacha, Esq., that having regard to the budgetted expenditure, averaging 5 lakhs, remaining unspent at the close of each year, it is expedient that the annual Budget should be so prepared as to leave, as far as practicable, little or no margin of such balances at the end of a financial year.

(2). By Mulji B. Barbhaya, Esq., (a) as to whether halalkhor tax is levied on premises having no privies, urinals or cesspools of their own, &c; (b) that a catalogue of all books of references, &c, be printed and circulated to Councillors in order that Councillors may refer to the same; (c) that a list of dead stock articles be prepared, and that care be taken to prevent the deterioration of same.

(3). By Kaikhosru N. Kabraji, Esq., on the subject of placing the Remount stables on the Kennedy Sea Face, and

(4). By Thomas Blaney, Esq., proposing that the Administrative Report for 1891-92 be recorded, and that the Commissioner be asked to report as to the materials with which Kamathipura was filled up, &c., &c.

H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Municipal Secretary.
Bombay, Municipal Corporation Office, 11th Oct., 1892.

DON'T SUFFER UNNECESSARILY WITH
FEVER, AGUE, CHILL,
But use at once, without hesitation,
SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC,
Which is a Sure, Prompt, and Certain Remedy for Malarial Fevers, and Allied Disorders, Re. 1.

23, Hummum St. } MADON, SONS & CO., { Fort, Bombay.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

SMOKING CONCERT.—The Smoking Concert advertised in connexion with the Sports "Week" will be held in the Gymkhana Pavilion on Wednesday, the 19th October, 1892, at 9-30 P.M.

DINNER.—The Annual Sports Dinner will this year be amalgamated with the Annual Foot Ball Dinner and will inaugurate the opening, instead of marking the close of the "Week," being held on Saturday, the 15th October, at 8 P.M.

Members wishing to dine are requested to notify their intention either on the Notice Board in the Gymkhana or to the undersigned, without delay, as there is only limited accommodation in the Pavilion.

H. M. STEUART,
H. E. E. PROCTER,
Joint Hon. Secretaries.

BURLINGTON
BROWN LEATHER CREAM
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NOTICE is hereby given that PURSHOTUM BHAI has contracted TO SELL unto JUGJIVAN BHUGWAN the undermentioned property in pursuance and exercise of a power in that behalf contained in an indenture of mortgage and further charge respectively dated the 18th February, 1889, and 7th May, 1892, and expressed to be made between Chintaman Balcrustna (an Insolvent) of the one part and the said Purshotum Bhai of the other part. All persons having claims against the said property by way of inheritance, gift, mortgage, lease or otherwise are hereby required to make them known in writing to the Undersigned at their office No. 91, Meadow Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any claim, and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.—Dated this 11th day of October, 1892.

All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying, and being at Nagdevi Street, outside the Fort, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 10 feet and 2 inches in breadth and 73 feet in length, equivalent to 82 4-9 square yards or thereabouts, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under ward No. 765 and 766, and Street Nos. 29, 31, 31a and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the house of Purmanund Bhuga, on or towards the West by the house of Bori Sulleman Mahomed Bhai, on or towards the South by sweeper's passage, and on or towards the North by the Nagdevi Street, which said land and premises are in the occupation of the tenants of the said Purshotum Bhai.

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BOMBAY BRANCH—18, RAMPART ROW.
April 13, 1892.

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Reserve Fund...........................$	33,00,000
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NOTICES.

THE PARTNERSHIP hitherto carried on by the Undersigned JOINTLY with Mr. CAWASJEE EDULJEE PATELL under the name of PATELL, SETT and Co., as proprietors of the Flour Mill, lately known as Kapty Mill, has been DISSOLVED by mutual consent from the First October Instant.

KAVASJI MERWANJI SETT,
JEHANGIER PESTANJEE AYEM.
Bombay, 5th October, 1892.

ANGLO-INDIAN SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING Co., LD.

NOTICE is hereby given that a GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS, resident in India, will be held at the Company's Office, 73, Apollo Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 12th October, 1892, at 4-30 P.M., to transact the following business:—
1st.—To elect a Member of Committee.
2nd.—To elect Auditors and fix their remuneration.

By Order of the Local Committee,
ROBT. BEADLE,
Secretary in Bombay.
Bombay, 28th September, 1892.

THE KUTCH MANDVI STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 243, Bazar Gate Street, on SATURDAY, the 15th October, 1892, at 2 P.M., to consider the advisability or otherwise of Voluntary Winding up of the Company under the provisions of the Indian Company's Act.

By Order,
ખટાઉ જીવણદાસની કંપની.
i. e., KHATAU JIVANDAS & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers, and Agents.
Bombay, 3rd October, 1892.

THE MORARJEE GOCULDAS SPINNING AND WEAVING CO., LD.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWENTY-FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Company's Mill Premises, near Supari Bag, Parel, on SATURDAY, the 15th day of October, 1892, at 3-30 P.M., for the transaction of the following business:—
1.—To receive the Directors' Report and the Audited Balance Sheet and Statement of Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 30th June, 1892.
2.—To declare a Dividend.
3.—To elect Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
4.—To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.
5.—To transact any other business, which may be brought before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from TUESDAY, the 11th, to TUESDAY, the 18th October, 1892, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
MORARJEE GOCULDAS & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers, and Agents,
The Morarjee Goculdas S. and W. Co., Ld.
Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, 7th October, 1892.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
SCRAP IRON AND STEEL FOR SALE.

THE AGENT is prepared TO RECEIVE at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 P.M. (Gunfire) on WEDNESDAY, 12th October 1892, Tenders for the purchase of any number out of 22 different descriptions of Scrap Iron and Steel, aggregating about 1380 tons, now lying in the Stores Yard, Wari Bunder, Mazagon, where the same may be viewed on application to the Wharf Superintendent.

Offers must be made upon the Company's Form (to be obtained from the undersigned) and be sent in, accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 5 per ton, up to a maximum of Rs. 1,000, as security for the due fulfilment of the engagement, failure in which will entail forfeiture of the deposit without the necessity of the Company having to prove any loss by the transaction.

Full payment must be made promptly on notification of acceptance of Tender, and all lots must be removed within two months from date of notification.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office: Parel, 30th September 1892.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.
IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT No. 428 OF 1890.

NENSEY DEWJI and RANCHORDAS NENSEY, both of Bombay Hindu Inhabitants, residing at Wad Gadi, outside the Fort of Bombay ....Plaintiffs.

vs.

BAI GUNGABAI, widow of MOHUNJI DEWJI, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Wad Gadi, outside the Fort of Bombay..................Defendant.

WHEREAS by an Order made in the above Suit on the 13th day of December, 1890, it was ordered that the abovenamed Plaintiffs should pay to Messrs. Wadia and Ghandy the sum of Rs. 766-6-0, being the balance of their taxed costs, due by the said Plaintiffs to the said Messrs. Wadia and Ghandy, and also the costs of and incidental to the application and order when taxed, and that in default execution should issue against the said Plaintiffs for the same.

And whereas by a Warrant of Attachment of moveable property, dated 18th August, 1892, the following moveable property, viz.:—12 Large Casks of Dyeing Colour, weighing about 400 lbs. each, 28 Small Casks of Dyeing Colour, weighing about 209 lbs. each, and 2 Half Casks of Dyeing Colour, was attached towards the satisfaction of the said order.

Now it is hereby proclaimed and notified that on Wednesday, the 12th day of October, 1892, at 3-30 o'clock p.m. under and by virtue of a Warrant for Sale of moveable property, issued herein on the 22nd day of September, 1892, the undersigned will put up for sale by Public Auction at Chuckla Street without the Fort, the said attached property or so much thereof as shall be necessary for the satisfaction of the said order and costs.

Each lot to be paid for at the time of Sale.

For further information application should be made at the office of the Sheriff.—Dated this 26th Day of September, 1892.

AGA AKBAR SHAH,
Sheriff of Bombay.
MESSRS. WADIA & GHANDY,
Attorneys for Plaintiffs.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT No. 367 OF 1890.

TRIMBUCK RAMCHANDER TELANG, of Bombay Hindoo Inhabitant, residing at Chowpatti, without the Fort, in the City of Bombay...Plaintiff.

vs.

RANCHORDAS MOTIRAM, of Bombay Hindoo Inhabitant, residing at 3rd Bhoiwada without the Fort, RUNCHORDASS PURSHOTUMDASS, of Bombay Hindoo Inhabitant, residing at Bhoiwada, aforesaid, and HURKISSONDAS PURSHOTUM, JETHABAI PURSHOTUM and THAKURDAS PURSHOTUM, of Bombay Hindoo Inhabitants, all minors under the age of eighteen years by their brother and guardian ad litem the said RUNCHORDAS PURSHOTUM, KALIDAS FAKIRCHAND, and DEWCHAND BHUGWAN, both of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitants, residing at Bholwada, aforesaid without the Fort of Bombay..............Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree made in the above Suit, and bearing date the first Day of February One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-two, the following immoveable property will be SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION before G. H. Farran, Esquire, the Acting Commissioner of this Honourable Court, at his office, in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the Twelfth Day of October, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-two at the hour of Three o'clock, in the afternoon:—

PARTICULARS:—

All the estate and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiff Trimbuck Ramchander Telang and of the abovenamed Defendants Runchordas Motiram, Runchordass Purshotum, and Hurkissondas Purshotum, Jithabhai Purshotum and Thakurdas Purshotum, Kalidas Fakirchand, and Dewchand Bhugwan or any of them in all that piece or parcel of leasehold land containing nine thousand three hundred and forty-four square yards and forty three-fiftieths of another square yard, situate at the Baboola Tank Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, in the Registration district and sub-district of Bombay, and the part of the Tank demised unto Dewjee Assa, Hari Shridhar and Pragjee Bhimjee, under an Indenture of Lease, dated the Tenth Day of August, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighty-eight, by the late Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Esq., containing by admeasurement six hundred and sixty-four square yards, and eleven one hundredths of another square yard, making together ten thousand and eight square yards and ninety-seven one hundredths of another square yard or thereabouts, and which said premises are bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the South by the said Baboola Tank Road, on or towards the North partly by the said Tank, partly by the property of Cursetjee Allibhoy, partly by the property of the said Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Esq., and partly by the property of the said Dewjee Assa, Hari Shridhar and Pragjee Bhimjee, on or towards the east partly by the ground of the said Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Esq., and partly by the property of the said Dewjee Assa, Hari Shridhar, and Pragjee Bhimjee, and on or towards the west partly by the property of Abdool Hoosein Hajee Zainool Abadin Shirazee, and partly by the property of the said Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Esq., and which said premises are registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old No. 455, New No. 2366, Old Survey No. 585, and New Survey No. 3678, and are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No. 5517, being the premises comprised in an Indenture of under lease bearing date the Sixteenth Day of October, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighty-eight and made between Dewjee Assa, Hari Shridhar, and Pragjee Bhimjee of the one part and the said Runchordas Motiram of the other part, and being a portion of the land demised to the said Dewjee Assa, Hari Shridhar and Pragjee Bhimjee, by the late Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Esq., C. S. I., for a term of nine hundred and ninety-nine years by indenture dated Tenth August, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighty-eight, and which said premises are, in the occupation of various tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the said Acting Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. Nanu and Hormasjee, Attornies for the abovenamed Plaintiff, at No. 89, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 30th Day of August, 1892.

G. H. FARRAN,
Acting Commissioner.

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of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains for it removes the cause from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per bottles. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS, warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England.

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CAPITAL FULLY SUBSCRIBED .. ...£2,500,000.
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TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS EXCEED TWO-AND-A-HALF MILLIONS.
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£1,936,495.
RATES LOW. CONDITIONS LIBERAL.
Further Concessions to Policy-Holders.
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FOR Heavy BLANKETING SUITS for the Hills and the Cold Season; for Serge Suits for the Rains; for light Cotton Sheets for the Hot Weather, apply to the ELGIN MILLS, Cawnpore.

Samples free on Application.

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GUARANTEE
FOR THE
GENUINE CHARACTER
AND
HIGH QUALITY
of the following

SPECIALITIES:—				Rs.	as.
"1888" Mixture	per	1	lb. tin	3	12
Do. do.	"	½	"	2	0
"Pyramid" Mixture	"	½	"	2	0
"Golden Block" Mixture ...	"	1	"	3	4
Do. do.	"	½	"	1	12
"Rifle" Mixture...............	"	1	"	2	8
Golden Leaf Birds' Eye......	"	¼	"	0	14
Golden Fleece	"	¼	"	1	12
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Mild, Medium or Full, as desired.
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BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
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THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1892, contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and gives the history of the remarkable progress made by the city in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

THE BOMBAY DIRECTORY

Has been carefully enlarged, verified, and revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

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BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	Rs. 500	Rs. 500	Rs. 25	Rs. 1,037½
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	9 pr. ct.	1,025
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	9 pr. ct.	940
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	110
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£20
Char. Mercantile	30,000	£25	£25	5 pr. ct.	300
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£1	£32
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	180
New Oriental Bank	50,000	£10	all	6 pr. ct.	Nil
Silver Share	...	...	...	...	...

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Last Dividend.	
Alcock Ashdown	1,000 750	200 50	200 150	10 7½	260 195
BackBay Baths	500	50	50	12	40
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	10	92
Bapty Brothers	6,625	200	185	18	42
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited	1,250	100	all	Nil.	100nom
Bombay Fire Insurance	600	2,500	1,000	75	1,100
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	270	4,275
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	67½	1085
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co. Ld.	1,250	100	100	ex div 2	85
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	3 pr. ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 25	860
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	4 pr. ct.	15
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		500	5 pr. ct.	385
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	Rs. 14	140
Geyer&Co., Ld.	500	100	70	...	70 nom.
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr.ct.	16
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr.ct.	102
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	div 23¾	291xd
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	130
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	30
Marcks & Co., Ld.	,000	100	100	Rs. 10	89
NapierHotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr.ct.	50
NapierFoundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	185
Oriental Loan	5,000	20	20	8 pr. ct.	15
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	6 pr. ct.	75
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	462½
Prince of Wales Fire In.	250	8,000	1,000	N dvd.	2,350
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	...	20
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	9	80
Southwell and Austin, Ld.	Ord. 1,000	100	100	5 pr. ct.	20
Do.	Prf. 1,000	100	100	10 pr. ct.	100
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	all	60	825
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	10	55
Telephone Co.	9,200	25	25	Re. 1	19

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,200
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all		450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,000	1,100	18 pr. ct.	980 205
Apollo	750	2,400	2,200	90	300
Bellary	167	1,100	1,000	Nil.40	122
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	Rs. 10	125
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co., Ld.	500	200	200		150
Broach City Press Co.,Ld.	600	200	all	16	220 300
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	20	325 w.d.
East India	350	1,000	1,000	45 dvd	1,450
English Press and Manfg.	400	250	...	130	175
Fort	515	2,500	2,500	Rs. 35	950
French	300	500	all	100	500
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	500	500	50	520 137½
Hingoli Press Co., Ld.	750	400	all	50	515 525
Khangaum	240	450	450	32½	130
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	63	515 85
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	7½ pr. ct.	96½
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	Rs. 40	477½
Mu[illegible]ar M.	1,000	250	all	Rs. 35	305
New Berar	1,200	500	500	Rs. 55	622½
New Indian	4,000	125	125	Rs. 1.	....
Prince of Wales	100	500	500		425
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	500
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	500
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	1,000	25	1,480
Sind	400	2,000	750	35	445
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	35	210
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	375	200	all	75	245
Volkart	...	1,000	100	Rs. 100	1,080

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad	600	1,500	1,000	90	1,400
Alliance	1,500	00	all	Rs. 20	500
Anglo-Indian	1,345		100	5	86
Bellary S & W Co. Ld. (Bellary)	871	[illegible]	all	9 per ct.	500
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	25	590
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	600	500	500	20	410
Bombay National Manfg. Co. Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	...	350nom.
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	490
Central India	1,000	500	500	40	1,185
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	550
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,030
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	10 pr. ct	730
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700		12½	680
Coorla Mills	800	1,000		Rs. 30	415
Coral Mills Co. Ld.	5,698	100	100	50	457½
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 20	450
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	825
Empress	2,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	650
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	515
Gordon Mills	2,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	145
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	795
Hingunghat Mill	700	500	500	40 25	660
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	Rs. 50	695
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	...	1,070
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500		402½
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs.	1,120
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	655
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil	340
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	12½	217½xd
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	840
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	500xd
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	30	660
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil	720
Khatao Makunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	530
Leopold	3,500	100	100	15 pr. ct.	183
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	35	700
LukmidasSpinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	1,165
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	500	2,320
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	415
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	15 pr. ct.	475
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	1,545
Mazagon	5,000	0	250	6	155
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	70	1,900
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co.	4,500	100	100	7 pr. ct.	105
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil.	par
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	120
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	650 w.d.
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs. 12½	470
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,275
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	700w.d.
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1,150
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	5	1,455
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	0	1,300
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	35	610
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil	135
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12½	295
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	12½	225
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	20	410
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	Rs. 15	525xd
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	900	1,000	1,000	50	620
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	25	380
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	750
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	740
Union Mills, Ld	900	1,000	1,000	...	640

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

				Last half-yearly guar.	
G.I.P.R. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	all	5 p.c.	2,400
B. B. & C. I. R. New Share	£18	£ 18	...	do.	

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs.	25-14	
China Leaf	„	25-10	Nominal.
Pekin. Bar Gold old	„	25-4	„
Do. do. new	„	25	„
Australia do.	„	25-11	
Bombay do.	„	25-11	
English Sovereigns	„	16-3	
Do. Drazons	„	16-26	
Bar Silver 17 Betterness	„	106-7	
Do. 17½ do.	„	106-10	
Carolas Dollars	„	230	Nominal.
Mexican do.	„	223	„
ave-Francs	„	319	„

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p.m.
Anglo-Indian Spinning and Manufacturing Company, 4-30 p.m.
Football Tournament, 4-30 p.m.
Lecture on "Christopher Columbus," St. Xavier's College.
Frank Brown's Circus, 9 p.m.

VESSEL ARRIVED.—The steamer Kapurthala arrived yesterday from Karachi.

THEFT OF ORNAMENTS.—A Hindoo woman, the wife of one Ramjee Soona, living at Dhobbi Talao, reports to the police that on Monday morning she missed gold ornaments, valued at Rs. 350, placed under the mattress of her bedding.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—A Hindoo, named Ludha Gunpat, aged 30 years, living on the Port Trust estate, Mandvi, had a quarrel with his wife, on Monday night, when he in a rage swallowed an overdose of opium, with a view to put an end to his life. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where he is now under treatment.

BURNT BY A KEROSINE OIL LAMP.—A Parsee lad, named Kaikhusru Furdoonjee, aged about six years, living with his parents, at Girgaum Road, was on Monday evening removed by the police to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, suffering from burns on his left side, caused by the accidental upsetting of a kerosine oil lamp, while the boy was playing at home, on the 22nd ultimo.

A FATAL MILL ACCIDENT.—Dr. Blaney, the Coroner, yesterday afternoon, held an inquest at the Morarji Goculdas Mill, on the body of a Hindoo labourer, named Ramchander Sabaji, aged 30 years. The deceased while trying to put up a strap on a machine in motion got entangled and fell down, and died on the spot. The jury returned a verdict of death from injuries received by a fall, while putting up a strap on a machine in motion.

THE THEFT OF PIECE-GOODS.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday afternoon, the case in which Constable Flemming charged Bhagchand Purshotam with receiving 3 bales of piece-goods, valued at Rs. 785, the property of Chhagan Gopaljee, was concluded before Mr. C. P. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate. The facts of the case have already been reported. The Magistrate convicted the accused, and sentenced him to two years' imprisonment, with hard labour.

THE PUBLIC CONVEYANCE FARE TABLETS.—Colonel W. H. Wilson, the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, has ordered out from England at a cost of Rs. 1,300, a large number of enamelled plates, containing the fares of the licensed public vehicles, plying in the town and suburbs of Bombay, and also giving the principal places of interest and residences in the towns. These plates will be put up under the driver's seat in front of the occupants. In case of any dispute arising about the fares this will be easy reference.

BOMBAY SWIMMING CLUB.—At the adjourned third annual general meeting of the Club, held on Monday evening, the following gentlemen were elected on the committee for the ensuing year:—Major Roughton (president), Mr. J. P. Watson (vice-president), Mr. G. D. Traylen (captain), Mr. J. Becherleg (treasurer), Mr. D. Pinder (secretary), Mr. J. Evans (handicapper), and Messrs. H. G. Hyde, W. B. Green, T. Pillow, and A. R. Sharp. At the same meeting certain of the rules were altered, and matters relating to handicapping discussed.

SMALL CAUSE COURT.—Mr. A. V. Samant, Vakil, High Court, writes to us concerning the case against Babu Ramchunder reported in our yesterday's issue. He says:—"The fact is that there was a suit and a cross-suit. That the suit was for Rs. 120, and Rs. 112 were admitted, and the defendant, Mr. Babu Ramchandra, was willing to pay the same less the amount of his claim, and, therefore, a decree was passed for the admitted amount. In the cross-suit the claim was disputed, and a decree was passed for Rs. 21 and costs in favour of Mr. Baboo Ramchunder, which was ordered to be set off against the other decree, and the balance has been duly paid."

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—Yesterday morning, a Hindu woman, named Parbha, threw herself into a well with her little child about three years of age, tied round her waist. A fisherman, who happened to be passing by promptly jumped in and rescued both. Fortunately the water in the well was not very deep, and the mother and child, both of whom were unconscious, when brought out, were removed to the J. J. Hospital. The woman apparently, seems to be in a sound state of mind, and as yet no reason could be assigned for her rash act. The woman and the child are progressing favourably in the hospital.

THEFT OF COPPER SHEETS.—Yesterday, at the Girgaum Police Court, before Mr. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, Juggonath Shunker, Ramji Rowji, and Pullanchand Nowlaji were charged—the first two with the theft from the B. I. S. N. Co.'s dockyard of four copper sheets, and the third accused with receiving the same with a guilty knowledge. Police Constable E 794 deposed to the circumstances of the arrest of the accused on certain information he received from a woman, named Dhondee. The first accused denied the charge, saying he knew nothing of the affair; that he had gone out on leave from the docks to eat his food, and that on his return, at about 5 p.m., he was arrested by the police. The second accused said that the first accused, Juggonath, made the copper sheets over to him to be pledged, and that he pledged them with the third accused, Pullanchand Nowlaji, for Rs. 14, out of which sum the first accused, Juggonath, took half, Rs. 7, for his share. The third accused, Pullanchand, stated that he received the copper sheets from the woman, Dhondee, in pledge, and that as he had often received things from her in pledge before, and this was a branch of his regular business, he had no suspicion of the copper being stolen property. He acknowledged that there was no entry of the transaction in his account books, but said in explanation of this that his partner, who used to do all the book-keeping, had gone to his village, and he was too ill himself to write. He also said that he did not know how to read or write. He said that the four copper sheets had been pledged with him at four different times. The police produced one witness in support of the prosecution, Kukul Netsu, a pawnbroker, who said that the second accused admitted to the police constable E 794, in his presence, that he received the four copper sheets from the first and second accused. The Magistrate sentenced the second accused Ramji Rowji, being the principal offender, to twelve months' rigorous imprisonment; the third accused, Pullanchand Nowlaji, to three months' imprisonment, and discharged the first accused, Juggonath Shunker.

AN ALARMING ACCIDENT.

COLLAPSE OF A FLOOR WITH 150 PERSONS.

ON Monday night, at about ten o'clock, considerable excitement and confusion was caused among the residents of Bhendy Bazaar owing to the sudden collapse of the flooring of a back room on the fourth storey of a house, occupied by several Hindu families. It appears that a "*Rus Mundal*" entertainment, consisting of dancing and singing in honour of the gods Krishna and Gopee, was being held in a room, on the fourth storey of that house, while nearly 150 persons, men, women, and children had collected there to witness the amusement. The flooring of the room suddenly gave way under the unusual weight, and came down with a tremendous crash, bringing the whole party with it into a room on the third floor, but fortunately all of them miraculously escaped unhurt. Two boys amongst them were slightly injured, but were not in any way badly hurt. At first it was thought that several persons had been killed. The police being informed of the occurrence, Inspector McCormack immediately repaired to the scene, where he was met by Inspectors Briscoe and Hurst. The police officers rendered all possible assistance in extricating the persons from the *debris*. Superintendent Grennan was on the spot soon after, and communicated the matter to the Engineering Department of the Bombay Municipality, and on an official inspecting the place he ordered that the occupants should vacate immediately. The house belonged to one Keshowjee Deokurun, and the damage done is estimated at two hundred rupees. Superintendent Grennan in his divisional report, states that at half-past ten on Monday, the flooring of a back-room "on the 4th storey of a house, in Bhendy Bazaar, in which a singing party of one hundred and fifty persons, consisting of men, women, and children, had assembled, suddenly collapsed, precipitating a number of these persons into a room below on the third floor, but fortunately two boys only were very slightly injured. The wood-work of the flooring is in a very rotten state."

MUNK'S GODLACTONE is employed in various forms of Dyspepsia, but chiefly on those presumed to depend upon Debility of the Stomach and other Diseases caused through Defective Nutrition. Re. 1-4.—MADON, SONS and Co., Fort, Bombay.

THE DURANT AND NEILL DEFAMATION CASE.

AT the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday afternoon, the case in which Clive Durant charges George Robert Neill with defamation, came on for hearing before Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate. The complainant conducted his own case.

The following is a copy of the information, filed by the complainant on Wednesday, the 28th September last:—George Robert Neill, called on Mr. Hemming at the latter's office, in Apollo Street, Fort, and made a number of false, malicious, and defamatory statements of and concerning myself to him. In particular, the accused stated in effect:—(1) That I (Durant) had introduced myself to a gentleman as a great friend of his (accused's); (2) that I had told the gentleman that I had a wife and five children, who were starving; (3) that I had asked the gentleman for Rs. 35, telling him that my wife was a young woman. . . . . and that he had said he was half-tempted to let me have it; (4) that whilst the accused was in the room with the gentleman a written warning was sent to the latter telling him to be careful about me; (5) that the gentleman asked the accused to remain in his room, being afraid I would steal something. There was not a word of truth in any of the above statements, which I have reason to believe were invented by the accused, because he had overheard the gentleman make some remarks reflecting on the accused's conduct, which he was afraid I might repeat to Mr. Hemming. Directly Mr. Hemming acquainted me with the statements made by the accused, I went to him, when he partly admitted and partly denied having made those statements, and threatened Mr. Hemming. I then asked the accused to let me confront him with Mr. Hemming and the other gentleman, but the accused refused to accompany me to either of them. I then went to the gentleman, who admitted that the statements of the accused were inventions, and gave me a letter to Mr. Hemming, which, I believe, convinced him of their falsity. I, therefore, charge the accused with defamation, and as I have ascertained he is far more likely to abscond than to remain in Bombay I apply for a warrant for his apprehension, and pray that he may be dealt with according to law.

The correspondence which passed between the parties disclosed the name of a military officer, as the gentleman referred to in the information which, for obvious reasons, we consider it better to withhold.

The case was fixed for hearing at 2-30, but as the accused did not put in an appearance at 3-30 o'clock the Magistrate desired the complainant to call his witnesses.

The complainant said that he had not expected that the accused would attend the Court, after his success in obtaining the adjournment of the case on the last occasion.

The witnesses in the case having left the Court, according to the usual rule, the complainant opened his case dwelling upon the relations existing between him and the accused. The complainant absolutely denied the truth of the allegations said to have been made by the accused, and produced several letters that had passed between him and the accused. He also produced a letter written to him by Messrs. Turner and Hemming.

Mr. Henry Joseph Randolph Hemming, solicitor, went into the witness-box, and produced a letter and stated to his Worship that it was written to him by the complainant with a view to intimidating him to give evidence in this case.

Mr. Hemming, in his examination by the complainant, stated that he never exchanged confidence with the complainant, who had, of course, told him certain things. The complainant wished to put in a letter written by Mr. Hemming to Sir Dinshaw Manockji Petit with a view to show that he (complainant) was held in good estimation by Mr. Hemming. The Magistrate remarked that the letter was not pertinent to the enquiry, but his Worship had no objection to its being put in. The letter was marked private.

The complainant asked Mr. Hemming whether Mr. Neill was at present his client, but Mr. Hemming declined to answer the question, stating that it was his business and not the complainant's. The complainant wanted to know as to how long the accused had been Mr. Hemming's client, but Mr. Hemming said he would not answer this question without his client's permission as the answer would very likely lead to other grounds. The complainant put further questions concerning the relationship, as legal adviser and client, between Mr. Hemming and the accused, but as Mr. Hemming objected to reply to the questions, which were disallowed by his Worship, Mr. Hemming said that he was a reluctant witness Mr. Hemming did not know whether. Mr. Neill tried to offer any apology to the complainant. The case was at this stage adjourned until Thursday next. The Magistrate ordered a second summons to be issued against the accused intimating that if he would not attend on Thursday next he would grant a bailable warrant against him.

A STRANGE MAHOMEDAN DEVOTEE.

YESTERDAY morning, a Mahomedan devotee, named Shahadut Allyshah, aged about fifty years, a resident of Peeran Patan, near Ahmedabad, arrived in Bombay, accompanied by a follower from Sholapur by the Raichore mail, in charge of the railway police, loaded with heavy iron chains, and alighted at the Victoria Terminus. On his being taken out of the third class compartment, a large number of passengers collected round the strange man, taking him to be a State prisoner, and asked him several questions, which the devotee answered with promptness. Shahadut Allyshah informed his enquirers that he had taken up his present position for the salvation of his soul for the sins he has committed. He had travelled from place to place in this state. From the history related by this strange devotee, it appears that he was born at Jeera Julundur, in the Punjab, where he remained up to the age of eighteen, and thence set out on a pilgrimage to Jaipore, Koti, and Bundi, in Marwar, where he spent about four years. Thence he went to Peeran Patan, where he settled himself. The devotee is about six feet high, and of a strong and well-built constitution, wears a long black and grey beard, and has the hair of his head hanging behind him in a twisted tail, and takes his meals after sunset only. He has a decent appearance and affable manners, and speaks Punjabi very well. The devotee relates that for the last twenty-four years he has abandoned all worldly pleasures, and given himself up to God, and has these iron decorations about his person consisting of heavy chains, with one mallet, eight pigs, and two heavy rings. The whole weight of these decorations comes to about eight Bengal maunds. The devotee could hardly sit up or stand without the assistance of another person. In this state he travelled from Patan to Punjab, and thence to Palunpore, where he stayed for some years, and thence proceeded to Lahore. From Lahore he went to Deccan, Hyderabad, visiting Ajmere whilst on the way. He then travelled over to Sholapore, where the authorities visited him and sent him down to Bombay under police escort at their expense. The devotee further stated that wherever he went, he subsisted on public charity. On his getting down at the Victoria Terminus, the railway police handed over their charge to the local police, who conveyed the strange devotee in a bullock-cart to Superintendent Brewin, who had him sent to the Commissioner of Police, at the Byculla Police Station. On being questioned by Colonel Wilson the devotee replied that he was a sinner of God, and had to obey the commands of the Almighty. In the afternoon he was photographed by order of the Police Commissioner by Mr. E. Byramji, of Kalbadevi, in three different postures, viz., lying down, sitting, and standing. Shahadut Allyshah was then conveyed to Cummoo Sulleman's Moosafarkhana, at Frere Road, where he intends stopping for a few days, and then to start on a journey in Northern India.

BOMBAY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

WE are requested to call attention to the concert to be given by the Philharmonic Society to-morrow evening. Josef Hoffmann will play, and this alone should form an attraction. Considerable effort has been made to render the concert a success from a musical point of view. Mrs. Hobday, Mrs. Schultz, and Mr Andersen Clarke are the vocalists, and Mr. Johnston will play Handel's second organ concerto with a string orchestra. Stanford's fine and dramatic setting of the late Lord Tennyson's ballad "The Revenge," will be given with full orchestra; and thanks to the kind assistance of professional musicians and the courtesy of Colonel Symons and the Officers of the K. O. Y. L. I., it is the largest orchestra the Society have yet been able to bring together.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

TO-DAY the South Wales Borderers, who have come down from Allahabad, will play against the Worcestershire Regiment, from Poona. Players are requested to be on the ground, at 4-45 p.m.

The following are the names of the South Wales Borderers (red and white):—Full back—Pte McCarthy; ½ back—Lieut. Jones, Pte. Fitzgerald, Pte. Smith, and Pte. Whitcombe; ¼ back—Lieut. Lindsay and Pte. Hawkes; forward—Lieut. Canning, Lieut. Cobbe, Lce. Corpl. Brown, Pte. Sexton, Pte. Williams, Pte. Robbins, Pte. Webb, and Pte. Welstead.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice PARSONS and the Hon. Mr. Justice TELANG.)

ACQUITTED OF A CHARGE OF CULPABLE HOMICIDE.

IMPERATRIX VS. SALU DOLU.

THE accused in this case appealed from a decision of Mr. Heaton, Joint Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad, at Nadiad, who convicted him of culpable homicide not amounting to murder and sentenced him to transportation for life.

The accused and one Raju (who was discharged) were charged before Mr. Heaton with the culpable homicide of one Ramsing. They were Sindhis from Radhanpore, and were alleged to have come with a herd of cattle to graze in the village of Asamli, where a fight took place between them and certain holders of lands there, who lived in the neighbouring village. The deceased was left dead in one of the Asamli fields, and another man was left very seriously wounded. On an alarm being raised, some villagers hurried out and arrested the accused then and there as he was running away. The other man was said to have been seen running away, but was not arrested till the following day. As the two were arrested in Jafferganj, a village of Cambay, they had to be extradited, and were subsequently committed to the Court of Session. The daughter of the deceased stated that the Sindhis brought their cows and buffaloes into her father's field. He went to drive the cattle out, and there was a quarrel. The accused struck her father on the head with a stick, and he fell down; the other accused had held him from behind. Mr. Heaton, in considering the evidence in the case, said there never was a case in which it was more conclusively shown that the evidence was concocted. It is easy to undestand why, but not easy to know by whom. These Sindhi cattle-dovers are a curse to this part of the country; they feed their cattle where they have no right to feed them, damaging both corps and grazing, and often replying to remonstrances by threats or blows. No doubt the Jafferganj villagers are convinced of the guilt of the two accused, and with the ignorant folly that characterises them, thought to ensure the conviction by making up evidence against them. "In truth," said Mr. Heaton, however, "in spite of the deplor able perjury of which the case is full, there is evidence enough against the first accused to sustain a conviction." The evidence was insufficient against the second accused, who was discharged. "I never knew a case," Mr. Heaton continued, "in which the witnesses by their shameful and reckless false swearing so deliberately invited a miscarriage of justice; it is only the extraordinary incident of the almost instantaneous capture of the first accused that makes the evidence against him sufficient for a conviction. He was accordingly convicted and sentenced to transportation for life.

Mr. Justice Parsons, in delivering the court's judgment, said: The Sessions Judge, differing from the assessors as to the accused No. 2, has agreed with them as to accused No. 1, found him guilty of culpable homicide, and sentenced him to transportation for life. We cannot, however, see any difference in the evidence as it affects either of the accused persons. If it is untrustworthy against the accused No. 2, it is, we think, equally untrustworthy against the accused No. 1. The Sessions Judge says that the evidence given in his court alone contains four distinct and irreconcileable statements of Ramsing's death. That is quite correct. It is difficult to imagine more discrepant and irreconcileable evidence than that given in the present trial. Moreover, the Judge says that from the first the witnesses would have sworn that any Sindhi who happened to be caught was one of Ramsing's assailants, and would have adapted their account of his death to suit the murder of accused persons arrested. "I never knew a case," he says, "in which the witnesses by their shameful and reckless false swearing have so deliberately invited a miscarriage of justice; it is only the extraordinary incident of the almost instantaneous capture of the accused No. 1 that makes the evidence against him sufficient for a conviction. We concur in the above remarks of the Sessions Judge as to the nature and character of the evidence, but we are quite unable to agree with him that the capture of the accused proves his guilt. There were five Sindhis. Any one of them may have struck Ramsing and caused his death. The accused may have been perfectly innocent of any attack on Ramsing, and yet have been caught by the villagers and this story got up against him. In the absence of any reliable evidence that the accused was the assailant or one of the assailants of Ramsing, we are unable to confirm the conviction. We reverse it and the sentence, and direct that the accused be acquitted and discharged.

INDIAN PATENTS.

APPLICATONS in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed:—Miles Williams, Consulting Chemist, [illegible], Queen's Road, Bootle, Liverpool, England, for "Improvements in railway and other Signals." Humphry Aram Hole, Tea planter, of Atgram, Sylhet, for "An improved tea drying machine which can also be used for withering fresh tea leaf." Paul de Susini of 6, Rue de Sfax, Paris, France, Doctor of Medicine, for "Motor Engine" worked by either vapour or other volatile liquids.' Paul de Susini of 6, Rue de Sfax, Paris, France, Doctor of Medicine, for "A Motor Engine worked by either vapour or other volatile fluid in combination with a steam engine." Paul de Susini of 6, Rue de Sfax, Paris, France, Doctor of Medicine, for "Improvements in motor engines worked by either vapour or other volatile fluids in combination with a gas mottor engine for the utilization of the waste heat thereof."

Specifications of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of Act V. of 1888, in the Office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888:—Took Lall, by occupation Mahajin, inhabitant of Mohulla, Choylital, Mahunpore, in Thana Alumgunj, in the City of Patna, for "Oblong perforator for manufacturing perforated iron brass or zinc sheets with oblong holes for the refraction of linseed." (Filed 24th August, 1892.) Herbert Leslie Manton, of 454, Collins Street, Melbourne, in the Colony of Victoria, Australia, Merchant, for "An electric device for indicating tabulated public information." (Filed 13th September 1892.) William Jackson of, Newera Eliya, in the Island of Ceylon, Engineer, for "Improvements in application of air blast or exhaust apparatus for keeping tea leaf cool whilst being operated on in Tea Rolling Machines." (Filed 16th September 1892.) William Wright, Julius Hirshfield, Andrew Patterson Morison and William Morison, of No. 165, Broadway, New York, United States of America, Merchants, for "improvements in light protectors for lamps." (Filed 14th September 1892.) Guruprasaud Singh of Gidhour in Bengal, landholder, for "an improved butter Churn." (Filed 16th September 1892.) George Andrews, Engineer of Jessamine Villa, Hunter's Road, Willes borough Ashford, in the County of Kent, in England, for "Improvements in means or apparatus for trapping animals and birds." (Filed 12th July 1892.) Michael Sace, of 8, Glengariff Parade, North Circular Road, Ireland, Sub-Conductor and Supervisor of Military Works, India, for "an improved range-finder." (Filed 14th September 1892.) Romulus Norwood, of 30, DeCrespigny Park, Denmark Hill, in the County of Surrey, England, Manufacturer, for "The manufacture of an improved compound for coating walls and other surfaces and for the production of casts or moulding and for analogous purposes." (Filed 14th September 1892.) Otto Umlauf, Engineer, of Halle a Saale, in the Kingdom of Prussia and German Empire for "An improved Rail Joist." (Filed 16th September, 1892.) Romulus Norwood, of 30, De Crespigny Park, Denmark Hill, in the County of Surrey, England, Manufacturer, for the manufacture of "an improved compound for coating walls and other surfaces and for analogous purposes." (Filed 19th September 1892.) Frederick Giles, of Fawkner Street, South Yarra, near Melbourne, in the Colony of Victoria, Australia, Engineer, for "an improved apparatus for propelling boats by hand-power." (Filed 14th September 1892.) Joseph Boykin Underwood, of Fayetteville, in the County of Cumberland, in the State of North Carolina, in the United States of America, gentleman, for "Improvements in cigarette machines." (Filed 16th September 1892.); Robert Hodges Bishop, Commission Agent, of 7, Gibson Square, Islington, and William Down, Draughtsman, of 28, Archway Road, Highgate, both in the County of Middlesex, England, for "Improvements in receptacles for coins." (Filed 16th September 1892.) Martin Rose Ruble, Mechanical Engineer, residing in Newark, New Jersey, United States of America, for "Centrifugal blowers and injectors." (Filed 16th September 1892.); James Le Fevre Myers, Machinist, of Boston, in the County of Suffolk and State of Massachusetts, United States of America, "Machines for treating vegetable fibres." (Filed 14th September 1892.) Alfred John Gasking, of Beech Lodge, Enfield, in the County of Middlesex, for Improvements in driving belts applicable to other purposes. (Filed 16th September 1892.) Uriah Cummings, Manufacturer, residing at No. 376, Whitney Avenue, in the City of New Haven, in the County of New Haven, in the State of Connecticut, in the United States of America, for "Pulverizing Machines." (Filed 23rd September 1892.) Harriet Ruth Tracy, gentlewoman, of New Brighton, County of Richmond, State of New York, and Jeremiah Evarts Tracy, Counsellor-at-law, of the City County and State of New York, United States of America, for "Improvements in sewing machines to be known as the Peripherally driven loop-taker with indentations." (Filed 19th September 1892.) Carl Thomas Blanch Brain, Electrical Engineer, now of 9, Bells Buildings, 34, South John Street, Liverpool, in the County of Lancaster, in the Kingdom of England, but formerly of Devonport Cottage, Helsby, in the County of Chester in the Kingdom of England, for "Improvements in power conduits for tramways or railways and in electrical connections therefore." (Filed 26th September 1892.)

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE P and O Co's s s Canton, 2,280 tons, Captain C F Field, arrived in harbour on the 10th instant, from London via Antwerp, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s s Karagola, 597 tons, Captain J C Tice, will sail to-day for Karachi via Kathiawar coast; with a general cargo, conductor Ducke wife and daughter, as cabin, and 103 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Culna, 1,469 tons, Captain W K Stewart, arrived in harbour on Monday last, from Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr G T Egan, Miss Nurse, and 29 deck.

THE B I S N Co's s s Kapurthala, 671 tons, Captain J W Livingstone, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi via Kathiawar coast, with a general cargo, and Mr D Ebram and one native gentleman as cabin, and 723 deck passengers.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—OCTOBER 11.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Naderi	668	McAllister	C	B & P S N Co
„ Oronsay	1350	Allan	D	M Mackenzie
„ Taif	878	Hannah	G	H Cassum & Co
„ Etolia	2113	Jones	K	K Nixon & Co
„ Ponani	...	Nacoda	L	Shepherd & Co
„ La Seyne	1151	Blanc	N	Maritimes Co.
„ Eden Hall	2273	Jones	Q	E Bates & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

S.S. Kaveri		Nacoda		Shepherd & Co
„ Neera		do.		do.
„ Mahanadi		do.		do.

The Time-ball drops at Prince's Dock at noon, or Greenwich mean time, 7h. 8m. 44·3s.

The Time-ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba mean time, or 8h. 8m. 44·3s a.m. of Greenwich mean time.

VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	No.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Armenia	2218	Read	1	W & A Graham & Co.
„ Bormida	1474	Sussini	4	F Branchi.
„ Thames	2101	Seaton	5	P & O Co.
„ Iran	2216	Delargy	8	K Nixon & Co
„ Lycia	2116	McNay	9	K Nixon & Co
„ Kirby Hall	1688	Phillips	11	E Bates & Co
„ City of Perth	2605	Swan	12	Sir C Forbes & Co
„ Aston Hall	2254	McFee	13	E Bates & Co
„ D Balduino	3044	Cruciani	15	F Branchi

ARRIVAL.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
11	Kapurthala (s)	Livingstone	Karachi, Oct 8.

The steamer Karagola, Captain Tice, obtained her port-clearance yesterday for Karachi via K. Coast.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Assam, for Aden, &c.
„ Canton, for China, &c.
„ Aldgate, for Genoa and Marseilles.

CALCUTTA

ARRIVALS.

Oct.			
6 Maharaja s	Sandilands	Rangoon, Sept 29.
Four Winds sp	Bulley	Hamburg, June 25.
J. Ferguson bq	James	Bourbon, Aug 20.

DEPARTURES.

Oct. 6.—Steamers Clan Macleod, Nubia, Acanthus, and Shahzada, and ship Queen of Scots.

DAILY IMPORTS.—OCTOBER 11.

FROM GLASGOW.

City of Perth s—2 puncheons, whisky, Treacher and Co; 50 cases beer, E Spinner and Co; 95 cases whisky, Eduljee Bazonjee; 30 cases whisky, M Firoz Jamshed and Co.
City of Dublin s—2 hogsheads whisky, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

City of Perth s—40 cases oilmenstores, R Jooma.

FROM LONDON.

Thames s—6 cases butter, F Fischer and Co; 2 cases books, B X Furtado and Bros; 10 bales printing papers, Balkrishna Sazba and Co; 4 cases medicine, &c, Madon and Co; 10 kegs alizarine, B Nuzirdas; 105 cases beer, and 35 cases stout, Treacher and Co.
Formosa s—1 hogshead brandy, C Sorabjee.

FROM ANTWERP.

Lycia s—10 cases butter, Essoofally Russooljee; 15 cases butter, B Nuzerally.

FROM CHARENTE.

Thames s—50 cases brandy, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

FROM MARSEILLES.

La Seyne s—25 cases portwine, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

FROM TRIESTE.

Maria Valerie s—[illegible] cases glassware, Mirally Currumsee; 20 cases soap, R A Hoosein; 14 cases soap, Abedin Ameeroodin.

FROM BORDEAUX.

D Balduino s—40 cases brandy, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—OCTOBER 14.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Armenia s—4,000 cwts wheat, Sanday and Co; 100 tons linseed cake, Thos H Moore and Co; 237½ cwts galls, Jaitha Dewjee; 1,005 cwts myrabollams, The Bombay Co; 600 cwts myrabollams, B Jaitha.
Eden Hall s—220 cwts noir yarn, L Maneckchand; 80 bales wool, C Kessowjee; 8 bales wool, T Mooljee; 15 bales wool, J Bamichund; 55 bales wool, P Dayal; 132 bales wool, W and A Graham and Co; 45 bales wool, K Khooshall; 109 bales wool, David Sassoon and Co; 160 cwts coir yarn, J Laljee; 225 bales gunny cuttings, and 250 bales cotton twist, &c, Pragjee Heerjee and Co; 95 bales wool, Nursey Khatav.
Iran s—800 bales wool, M Cassumbhoy and Co; 214 cwts coir yarn, and 105 cwts coir rope, L Nursey; 112 bales wool E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Assam s—10 bundles ivory, N Goolam Hoosein; 1 box gold bars, (Rs 15,500) Silas E Sassoon.
Thames s—34 drums rapeseed oil, Latham and Co; 17 cwts fishmaws, R Fazul.

FOR GENOA.

Aldgate s—800 tons old iron rails, Killick, Nixon and Co.
D Balduino s—175 cwts myrabollams, Volkart Brothers.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Armenia s—5,398 cwts teel seed and 27,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.; 8,000 cwts wheat, The Bombay Co; 110 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.
La Seyne s—6 cases silver coins, (Rs 34,600) and gold coins (Rs 47,490), The Comptoir National D Escompte de Paris.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Etolia s—800 cwts rapeseed, A Ally Mahomed and Co; 999 cwts linsed and 7,998 cwts rapeseed, C D Sassoon and Co.

FOR GIBRALTAR

Iran s—8,000 cwts wheat, E D Sassoon and Co; 6,000 cwts wheat, Volkart Brothers.

FOR NAPLES.

D Balduino s—400 bales cotton, The Bombay Co; 3,000 cwts wheat and 600 cwts castorseed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR HONGKONG.

Canton s—125 bales twist, Framjee Hormusjee and Co; 300 bales twist, C Bomonjee and Co; 100 bales twist, The China Mills; 37 bales twist, Killick, Nixon and Co; 122 bales twist, Tata and Co; 23 bales cotton, N J Abraham; 300 bales twist, N B Mody and Co; 24½ cwts iron), The Bombay Co; 35 chests opium, M H E Ellias; 27 cases condiments, Dosabhoy Merwanjee and Co.
Bormida s—128 cwts sharkfins, and 7 cwts fishmaws, and M Muttoo; 175 cwts raisins, 43 cwts bysabole, Yue Lun Ching; 56 bales twist, Sorabjee N Talati and Co; 120 bales twist, The Bombay N M Co; 105 bales twist, Silas E Sassoon; 246½ cwts sharkfins, C Ebram and Co; 175 cwts raisins, 125 cwts cloves, 50 cwts bysabole, 18¾ cwts sclarus, Quan Lun Eaoo; 200 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Canton s—150 bales twist, Silas E Sassoon; 500 bales twist, Sorabjee N Talati and Co; 41 bales twist, and 14 bales T cloth, Tata and Co; 25 bales twist, Cowasjee Brothers; 68 bales twist, and 5 bales grey shirtings, Alliance Cotton Manufacturing Co; 32 bales twist, C Bamonjee and Co.
Bormida s—45 bales twist, Framjee, Sands and Co; 60 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Canton s—28 bales twist, 100 bales cotton, and 3 bales gunny rags, Tata and Co; 100 bales twist, Thos G Hill and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Huzara s—103 bales cotton, R Luchmondas.

I. M. R. TRAFFIC RETURN.

(Week ending October 1, 1892.)

DESCRIPTION	1892.	1891.	Inc. for the week.	Dec. for the week.	Aggregate Inc.	Aggregate Dec.
Miles Open	752	752	..	..	..	..
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Passengers, Parcels, &c.	34,026	29,273	4,753	..	3,781	...
Goods	32,446	28,256	4,190	..	492	...
Other earnings	5,221	3,333	1,888	..	14,958	..
Weekly total	71,693	60,862	10,831	..	..	...
Aggregate	8,48,025	8,28,794	...	...	19,231	...

FLORILINE—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON TUESDAY, THE 11TH OF OCTOBER, 1892.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature (32°) and also to the sea level.

2. The 2nd column under the head "Wind" gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Barometer, 8 A.M.	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Rate per hour.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Maximum of past 24 hours.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	RAINFALL. Since 1st June to date.	RAINFALL. Variation, 1st June to date.
Delhi	29·954	W S W	2	90·1	74·1	59	...	23·79	−3·43
Agra	29·994	N W	2	92·5	71·0	61	...	19·25	−9·18
Cawnpore	29·988	S S W	1	92·0	69·1	67	...	33·35	..
Allahabad	29·961	W S W	1	92·9	69·3	66	...	30·90	−1·92
Jhansi	29·999	Calm	1	93·0	70·7	53	...	37·16	−0·07
Jacobabad	29·949	E N E	4	101·0	75·7	48	...	4·11	+1·22
Karachi	29·949	W S W	10	91·0	74·8	82	...	11·58	+5·27
Jeypore	30·009	Calm	1	94·5	66·9	68	...	49·34	+23·67
Ajmere	30·022	Calm	2	91·3	65·6	73	...	19·21	−1·56
Deesa	30·001	S S E	6	95·3	68·8	58	...	38·33	+13·51
Bhuj	29·954	Calm	5	99·6	78·4	77	..	8·05	−7·89
Rajkot	29·972	Calm	2	91·9	68·8	93	...	26·55	−2·89
Veraval	29·950	N	6	88·7	70·7	88	..	15·51	..
Neemuch	30·012	Calm	4	90·8	65·7	52	...	34·35	+3·94
Indore	29·987	S E	2	90·0	61·1	55	...	33·45	−0·13
Saugor	30·001	Calm	2	89·3	65·7	...	...	47·18	+6·80
Jubbulpore	30·024	Calm.	1	86·4	63·7	74	..	51·39	−2·48
Hoshangabad	30·012	E	4	90·8	70·7	64	..	51·20	−3·98
Khandwa	30·008	N	3	92·7	67·2	63	..	41·79	+10·89
Raipur	29·967	N N E	2	88·5	68·2	73	..	45·08	−4·91
Nagpur	29·988	Calm	3	90·8	69·4	60	..	39·74	−5·16
Amraoti	29·993	E N E	5	90·4	67·3	58	..	42·37	+10·30
Akola	29·976	N E	5	92·9	68·8	58	..	44·94	+12·10
Surat	29·910	N W	F	95·2	73·0	82	..	54·98	+12·73
Malegaon	29·995	N N E	5	92·4	67·8	52	..	34·03	+10·58
Bombay	29·933	E N E	7	87·8	77·4	85	...	93·03	+18·23
Poona	29·957	E N E	4	91·0	65·4	56	..	32·68	+10·71
Sholapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ratnagiri	29·906	Calm	4	92·9	73·9	74	...	137·68	+31·70
Belgaum	29·929	Calm	1	85·8	65·3	61	...	45·36	+6·87
Goa	29·940	S S E	4	94·1	75·4	82	...	125·30	...
Karwar	29·951	N E	1	85·7	71·3	89	...	127·32	+9·80
Mangalore	29·937	N	1	85·8	76·4	82	...	107·80	−1·26
Calicut	29·926	E N E	7	87·7	73·1	81	...	100·34	+11·71
Cochin	29·940	N N E	M	87·2	72·7	74	...	87·35	+5·96
Bangalore	29·966	S W	3	83·2	62·5	72	...	19·66	−2·75
Secunderabad	29·919	N E	4	88·6	64·5	61	...	37·36	+11·63
Masulipatam	29·898	N	4	90·0	78·1	91	0·01	37·97	+12·81
Bellary	29·928	Calm.	4	92·4	69·0	63	...	16·45	+1·74
Cuddapah	29·919	E N E	..	91·1	73·8	66	...	34·14	+4·35
Madras	29·885	W	7	91·2	79·1	75	...	29·61	+10·16
Coimbatore	29·946	S	4	90·3	68·3	66	..	5·47	−1·25
Trichinopoly	29·916	Calm	2	94·0	72·9	71	...	16·70	+5·82
Negapatam	29·885	W N W	5	89·5	76·2	76	...	13·46	+0·48
Colombo	29·920	S E	4	86·0	72·0	75	0·04	12·19	−14·24

In column "Wind, rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong H=Heavy.

SUMMARY.

Pressure continues to change irregularly and by moderate or small amounts all over the country. The general distribution is irregular and the readings are nearly uniform. Winds are variable in direction and generally light in force. This morning the wind velocity was 10 miles an hour at Akola and 8 at Bombay. The maximum and minimum temperature variations continue to be small and irregular. The highest maximum temperature in the shade was 101·0 at Jacobabad and the lowest 61· at Indore. The air is damper in Mysore and the Madras Presidency, where also the cloud proportion is increasing. A few drops of rain have fallen at Masulipatam. The isobars indicate unsettled weather conditions over the Bay, and a depression seems to be in course of formation there. The increase of cloud proportion in the Madras Presidency and Mysore shows that the weather is slightly inclined to become rainy there. Elsewhere the weather continues to be fine, clear, and settled.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, OCT. 11.

The barometer has fallen briskly in the north of the Punjab and has changed by small amounts elsewhere. The barometer is highest in the of Rajputana, low in Punjab, and Sind, off West Coast; and over they Bay. The pressure is less uniform than of date. Wind northerly in the northern half Bay, north-westerly in Carnatic, north-easterly in the Central parts of the country, and West Coast, and variable elsewhere. The force is freshening in Circars, and light elsewhere. The mean temperature is slightly above the normal, except in Madras and Central India. Light rain has fallen over the Circurs coast and at stations in the Diamond Island, Chittagong, False Point, Rawalpiudi, Colombo; and moderate showers over Trivandram. As hallow depression has taken place off West coast, and the weather is slightly suspicous there.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, 10th October, 1892.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·841
Temperature of the Air	82·0
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77·7
Dew Point	76·2
Relative humidity of Air	0·831
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	0·8
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	87·8
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	75·5
General Directions of Wind*	N, NE, NNW, N, NE, WNW, NW, NNW.
Movements of Wind in 24 hours*	175
Fall of Rain	0·00
Total fall during month	0·59
„ „ year	93·15
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 11th Oct.	0·00

* From midnight to midnight.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—OCTOBER 10.

Lloyd, Lt-Col, Bengal late Derbishire, on retirement, from Umballa.

DEPARTURES.—OCTOBER 4.

Pearse, Lt-Col, Bo R A, on leave, to Poona.

OCTOBER 10.

Hanley, Surg-Capt, Bengal, A M S, on duty, to Rawal Pindi.
Murray, Lt, Bo Commt Dept, off leave, to Nasirabad.
The MacMahon, Maj, Bo 3rd L I, on furlough, to England.
Knox-Gore, Capt, Bengal Queen's Bays, on exchange, to Sialkot.
Vizard, Capt, Bengal 2nd Manch Regt, from leave, to Sialkote.
Malleson, Lt, Bo R A, on duty, to Poona.
Browne, 2nd Lt, Bengal, 1st E Lanc Regt, to join, to Lucknow.
Dacosta, 2nd Lt, Bengal 1st E Lanc Regt, to join, to Lucknow.
Cunningham, Lt-Col, Bengal, R E, on leave, to England.

OCTOBER 11.

Paull, Maj, Bo Lan Fus, off leave, to Poona.
Grant, 2nd Lt, Bengal 2nd Seaforth Hdsr to join, to Gharial.
Gillespie, Vcty Capt, Bo A V D, on duty, to Mhow.
Elliott, 2nd Lt, Bengal, R E, to join, to Lucknow.
O'Reilly, Ltl Ms R, L Irish Regt, on probation, to Trichinopoly
Green, 2nd Lt, Bengal R E, to join, to Rawal Pindi.
Bidwell, 2nd Lt, Ms, 1st York Regt, on probation, to Secunderabad.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. THE HON'BLE L. H. BAYLEY, A.-D.-C., COMMANDING BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Bombay, 12th October, 1892.

1. A Regimental Committee Meeting will be held at Head-Quarters to-day, the 12th instant, at 6 p.m.

2. The following member having joined, is taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to "A" Coy.—No. 3269 Vol. S. Frankel.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

1. There will be Tent-pegging at the Cooperage on Friday, the 14th instant, at 7 a.m.

2. Members who have not already drawn their arms, accoutrements, and saddlery, are requested to apply during the week for the same.

By order,
(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Major,
and Adjutant, B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON COMMANDING, B. V. A.

Bombay, 12th October, 1892.

1. The following drills will take place this week:—

Fort Head-Quarters.

Thursday, at 6-30 p.m.—25-pr R M L Gun-drill.

Nesbit Road Head-Quarters.

To-day, at 7 a.m.—10" R M L Gun-drill.
To-day, at 5-45 p.m.—Carbine drill.
To-morrow, at 8-30 p.m.—10" R M L Gun-drill.

2. It is notified for information that the drill season 1892-93 will commence on Saturday next, the 15th inst. when there will be a Commanding Officer's parade at the Nesbit Road Head-quarters, at 4-30 p. m. Members of both Companies are particularly requested to attend. Dress: Full-dress.

3. Members who have not drawn their arms and accoutrements are requested to do so at once, from their respective Head-Quarters.

By order,
(Sd.) J. SANDERS-SLATER, Lieut.,
Acting Adjt., B. V. A.

PREVENTION IS BETTER THAN CURE!—BY FREE ELIMINATION OF UREA, there will be no more accumulation of urates and uric acid in the blood, and thus rheumatism, gout, and skin diseases will be avoided. All these evils can easily be kept at a distance by keeping the alimentary canal in a healthy state, a desirable result which can only be brought about by a judicious use of Fothergill's Madonal. Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.—MADON, SONS and Co., Fort, Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 8, HUMMUM STREET.

On THURSDAY, the 13th instant, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their usual weekly Auction Sale at their rooms of a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, twist, &c.:—

3 bales grey shirtings.
5 " white shirtings.
2 cases white mulls.
3 " " nansooks.
1 " " jacconets.
1 " " cambric.
11 bales grey drill.
1 old second-hand Piano by Broadwood & Sons.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, October 12, 1892.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE of VALUABLE PROPERTY at Bhendy Bazaar and vacant land at Shaik Buddon Commandant Street.

In pursuance and in exercise of the power of sale contained in an Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the 11th day of May, 1891, and made between Ghanchi Ismail Umar and Nanbai, his wife of the one part and Bala Bapoo Valinker Naikin and Kaiser Bala Valinker Naikin of the other part, and under the instructions of the said Mortgagees, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on the premises on Saturday, the 15th instant, at 4 P.M., the property described as follows, viz :—

PARTICULARS OF SALE :—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house and premises standing thereon, situate, lying and being without the Fort in the Island of Bombay, on the western side of Bhendy Bazaar or Parel Road, in the Registration District of Bombay, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue, under old No. 1657, New No. 8782, old Survey No. 2245, and new Survey No. 2-3705, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment formerly under No. 75, and now under Street No. 663 to 675 and Ward No. 2259 containing by admeasurement 80 6-9 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by Bhendy Bazaar or Parel Road, on or towards the West by the vacant ground of the said mortgagors hereinafter secondly described, on or towards the North by the house of Pestonjee Hormusjee, and on or towards the South by the house of Chandbai, widow of Mohamed Adam.

And Secondly.—All that piece of vacant land admeasuring 111 1-9 square yards or thereabouts registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 166, New No. 8795, old Survey No. 2259, and new survey No. 3705 and the premises standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Sheik Buddon Commandant Street, on the East side thereof in the Registration District of Bombay, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the house of the said mortgagors hereinbefore firstly described, on the West by the Sheik Buddon Commandant Street, on the North formerly by the vacant ground of Bai Ashoobibi, widow of Goolam Hoosein Cumajee and now of Pestonjee Pastakya, and on the South formerly by the house of Mahomed Hoossain Haveldar, and now of Haji Shaikh Abdoolla, being the hereditaments and premises comprised in the said indenture of mortgage. The title to the above premises will only be such as the mortgagees are able to give. Further particulars and conditions of sale can be seen at the Auctioneers.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Under instructions from Bai Sonabai, widow of the late Mr. Peroshaw Dhunjeebhai Banajee, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 16th instant, at 1 p.m., at Bandora, next to St. Andrew's Church, the whole of the valuable stock-in-trade of Messrs. Pestonjee Brothers, consisting of handsome and substantial made french-polished blackwood and teakwood, dining, drawing, office, and bed-room furniture, best electro-plated ware, glass and crockeryware, windproof lamps, pictures, iron safe on stand, sewing machine with cabinet clock, rich table ornaments, show cupboards, &c.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT MATARPACKADY, OUTSIDE THE FORT.

On TUESDAY, the 18th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the mortgagee Khoja Sheritbhoy Thavurbhoy and on account and at the risk of Arjoon Govind Golay, the mortgagor, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 5th day of September, 1891, the following property, viz :—

All that piece of fazundaree ground, together with the messuage or dwelling-house standing there on, situate at Matharpackady, without the Fort of Bombay, within the registration district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 158 and seven-ninths square yards or thereabouts, and assessed under old No. 109, new E ward No. 5810, street No. 27 and bounded on the east by an oart belonging to Goculdass Madhowjee, on the west by the said Matharpackady Road, on the north by the property of Govind Ramjee Golay, and on the south by the vacant ground and by the property of Klaimant T. D. Abrone, and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said Arjoon Govind Golay.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, October 12, 1892.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF OLD FLOORING BOARDS.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 12th inst, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the G. I. P. Railway Parel Workshops, in the Engineers' Yard.

A heap of old flooring boards.

On SATURDAY, the 15th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 5, Marine Lines, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished substantial-made household furniture of the latest design, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, very handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, first-rate oil-paintings and oleographs in gilt frames, rich Brussels and Persian carpets, one first-rate rosewood cottage piano, a military saddle, &c., &c., the property of Captain A. BEALE, B. L. Infantry.

Catalogues are published and the property is now on view.

On SATURDAY, the 16th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, a quantity of grey and colored piece-goods—

AT 1-30 P. M.

1 strong palanquin office in very good order.
1 second-hand strong victoria with removeable coach box.
1 second-hand strong waggonette with removeable coach box.
1 bay Arab 14 hands, quiet to ride and drive.
1 chesnut Arab pony, quiet to ride and drive.

Under instructions from the Liquidators, Messrs. Southwell and Austin, Limited, in liquidation, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on a date to be fixed hereafter, sell by Public Auction at the "Albert Buildings," Rampart Row, Fort, the whole of the stock in trade and fittings. Full particulars of which will be given hereafter.

Catalogues are in course of preparation and the goods will shortly be on view.

The above will be sold in small lots to suit the requirements of purchasers.

Under the order made in suit No. 1 of 1892 (Dayaram Soorajmall vs Byramjee Jeejeebhoy) Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on MONDAY, the 24th instant, and the following days at 1-30 p.m. each day sell by Public Auction at Tardeo, the very valuable and handsome substantial-made dining, drawing, and bed-room furniture, magnificent 12, 18, 24, 36 and 60 lights hanging chandeliers, 3, 5, and 8 lights wall shades, and 8 lights table candelabra, very rich English-made large size pier glasses in gilt frames, very handsome, large flower pattern real velvet carpet with border, numerous fancy fairy lamps and beautiful table ornaments, fancy wall mirrors in velvet frames, very handsome kerosine gas and hanging globe lamps, large size musical boxes playing English and Hindustani tunes, very valuable full-size oil paintings and oleographs in massive gilt frames, valuable clocks, plated glass, and crockeryware, gold and silver ornaments, garden, &c., &c.

Detailed catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, October 12, 1892.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

NOTICE.

SALE OF VILLAGE, known as the VILLAGE of KEROLE, advertised to be sold THIS DAY, under instructions from Her Highness Kuma Bai Sahib Raje Shirke has been POSTPONED until further orders.

RARE OPPORTUNITY.

SALE OF RICH CHINESE GOLD GILT SILVER ORNAMENTS, SILKS, PIECE-GOODS, DIAMOND, PEARL AND OPAL JEWELLERY, &c.

Under instructions from N. C. Macleod, Esq., Official Assignee, H. C., and Assignee of the estate and effects of Syed Mirzan bin Syed Hasan Shirazi Mogul, trading in the name of Syed Mirzan Mahomed, Insolvent, the undersigned will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 14th instant, at 2 p.m., at their sale rooms, No. 4, Forbes and Medows Streets, Fort, two cases marked M M A—1-2, consisting of handsomely engraved gold-gilt silver bracelets, brooches, and earrings of sizes in variety (Chinese made), entire pieces of coloured, plain, embroidered, and flowered Chinese damask and silk piece-goods of sorts.

Also on account of the concerned, cosisting diamond, pearl, and opal jewellery of sorts in variety, viz, rings, gold bracelets, necklets, lockets, chains, sets of studs and links, &c Property on view.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, October 12, 1892.

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate Supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hardware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting Powder, Fuses, Red Lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig Lead, all sorts of Paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well-known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

FOR SALE.

SNOW FLAKE KEROSINE OIL 150°, arrived.

A fresh consignment, *ex* Paul Revere, Rs. 3-12-0 per case wholesale.

Orders for large and small quantities will be attended to.

હેપતુલા શૈખઆદમની કુ૦

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NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC are informed that under the authority vested in the Commissioner of Police by Rule 4 of the Government Notification, No. 7001, dated 15th December, 1890, Judicial Department, the ground to the North of the Cooperage will be reserved for the purposes of FOOT BALL Matches on MONDAY, the 10th WEDNESDAY, the 12th, THURSDAY the 13th and SATURDAY the 15th instant from 4-30 P. M, until the matches are over.

W. H. WILSON, Colonel,
Commissioner of Police.
Police Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 8th October 1892.

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OUR resources in this Department have of late greatly developed, and we can execute any Orders relative to Mechanical, Surveying, Drawings, Mathematical, Nautical, Optical or Astronomical Appliances, as expeditiously and cheaply as any Firm in India, and we rely upon the Superior Character of our work to obtain for us a fair share of Public Patronage. Our European Watchmakers have as served their Apprenticeship in the First Manufactories in Europe, and have been selected and brought to India by ourselves, and cannot be surpassed for the excellence of their work. Complicated Pieces, such as Repeaters, Calendar-Watches, Chronometers, &c., may be entrusted to us in the full Confidence that the repair will be done in a thoroughly satisfactory Manner and Guaranteed.

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ESTHER EDWARDS.
Esplanade Hotel, Bombay, 16th September 1892.

N.B.—"MOFUSSIL & UP-COUNTRY PATIENTS" can have consultation and advice GRATIS by letter. A fee of Re. 1 only is made to maintain establishment towards this end.

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AGENTS WANTED.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 11.

THE price of Silver, at 38⅛d. per oz., and all the Stock Exchange quotations usually wired by Reuter, were unchanged in London yesterday, the only fresh financial item being the withdrawal of £125,000 in Gold from the Bank of England. In New York, Bar Silver was ⅛ cent lower, at 84⅜ cents, with demand Exchange on London unaltered, at 4·86¼ dollars. The United States Treasury bought yesterday 703,000 ounces of Silver, at 84·80 to 84·85 cents per oz.

A decline of 1d. per cental in No. 1 Soft White Wheat on the spot in Liverpool, and of ½d. in White Delhi, at 6s. 3d. and 6s. 1d. per cental, Ex-Quay, respectively, took place yesterday. Bombay Linseed was unchanged in value.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm last evening; Surats steady; and Arrivals quiet but steady; the day's Sales having aggregated 10,000 bales, including 400 East Indians. Spot prices were all unchanged; but American Arrivals were 5-64d. higher in all positions, thus returning to last Friday's quotations. The day's Imports were 1,000 bales. The Manchester Market was firm.

The American Agricultural Bureau Monthly. Report, wired by Reuter from Washington under yesterday's date, states that the average condition of the Cotton crop in the 11 Cotton States is 73 5-16 per cent., which compares with 76 13-16 last month; 75·7 in October last year; 80 the year before; and 79 per cent., taking the average of the previous four years. The determination in the condition of the crop is stated to be chiefly owing to the wet weather; and the late plantings are unpromising. There are complaints everywhere excepting Texas.

In presence of the above report, however, the price of ready Mid.-Uplands in New York declined ⅛ cent, yesterday to 8 1-16 cents; while January Futures were 19 points lower, at 8·15 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were comparatively heavy, at 50,000 bales; and the total figures for the new crop now give the following comparison with those of the previous two years :—

	1892.	1891.	1890.
Monday's Receipts ...	50,000	74,000	64,000
Two days' do ...	87,000	120,000	110,000
Since 1st Sept.	677,000	1,148,000	1,231,000

Here, nothing has been done in Cotton for export to-day, and the feeling has been quiet, while rates for forward contracts have further receded Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy. The Mills have taken only 1,000 bales, consisting of 700 bales of old Barsee, at Rs. 187-8; and 300 Tinnevelly, at Rs. 181-2 per candy.

WHEAT continues in but moderate request for export; but the tone of the market keeps steady; and prices are unchanged, all round.

SEEDS have not been much enquired for to-day by shippers, and the transactions reported are on a moderate scale; but no further change in rates has taken place, and the feeling is steady though quiet.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton	764	bales.
Wheat	25,566	cwts.
Linseed	8,871	"
Rapeseed	7,974	"
Gingelly	3,461	"
Poppyseed	573	"
Groundnuts	537	"
Castorseed	4,080	"
Rice	6,955	"

FREIGHTS are rather quieter for prompt shipment; but holders of tonnage are still standing out for former rates. Forward business for picked ports has been done, for December to May shipment, from 15s. per ton in the former position up to 18s. 9d. in the latter.

EXCHANGE opened again this morning at 1s. 2 23-32d. for Bank Telegraphic, and 1s. 2¾d. for Demand, with one seller of the former at the latter rate, at which a moderate amount was taken. For three months' sight Credits, 1s. 2 29-32d. has been the rate quoted for October delivery; and at this also, we have heard of a moderate amount being placed. For November-December 1-32d. per month higher was asked, and 1s. 3d. for the new year; but business both ways has been very limited to-day, and the market closed quiet as follows :—

Bank Bills on Demand	......	1s. 2¾d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	....	1s. 2 23-32d. to ¾d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight	......	1s. 2 13-16d.	"
Credits do.	......	1s. 2 29-32d.	"
Francs do.	......	1·56¾	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been quiet and weak to-day, and rates for Fours have receded about 3-16 per cent. from last evening's level, say, to 106 for cash; 105 13-16 for the settlement at the end of this month; 105⅞ being quoted for the November account; and 102, nominal, for 4½ per Cents.

SHARES are comparatively neglected; and the only changes which we have to note in our list this evening are an advance of Rs. 40 in Sholapore Cotton Mill shares; of Rs. 5 each in Luckmidas, and Manockji Petit; and a decline of Rs. 2½ in Mofussil Press.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

OCTOBER 11.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect Via Lisbon-St. Vincent, perfect.

At present telegrams in code language cannot be accepted for Blagowestchensk and Possiet.

Telegrams for Salvador except Libertad can be accepted only at sender's risk.

Secret language in telegrams for Kotonou is temporarily prohibited.

Mauritius mail closes at Aden at or about noon on Wednesday, the 12th instant.

Saigon-Bangkok route interrupted.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours, ending at 8 p.m. of the 11th October, 1892.

(Difference in longitude allowed for)

Via.	Latest Date. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	10	10	45 a.m.	7	43
Teheran	11	1	34 p.m.	..	31
Suez	11	2	30 p.m.	..	29

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours, ending 8 p.m. on 11th October, 1892.

—	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum. H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	58	..	3
" Kurrachee	...	15	...	1
" Madras	...	24	...	1

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

[Includes the Rajputana, Holkar, Sindhia-Neemuch, Rewari-Ferozepore and Cawnpore-Achnera State Railways.]

Approximate return of traffic for the week ended October 1, 1892, on 1,674·02 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,00,000	2,13,000	4,000	3,17,000
Or per mile of railway	60	127	2	189
For previous 12 weeks of half-year.	12,82,402	22,36,609	62,096	35,81,107
Total for 13 weeks.	13,82,402	24,49,609	66,096	38,98,107
Comparison.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year [on 1,671·32 miles open]	97,452	2,30,975	3,752	3,32,179
Per mile of Ry do.	59	138	2	199
Total to corresponding date do.	14,02,836	30,45,899	68,357	45,17,092

Decrease for the week .... Rs. 15,179
Ditto to date .... " 6,18,985

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT, OCTOBER 10.

10 p.m.	80·3

MONDAY, OCTOBER 11.

6 a.m.	78·4
10 a.m.	85·3
2 p.m.	88·1
4 p.m.	87·6

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

FLASHMAN—September 26, at Rawalpindi, the wife of Mr T C Flashman, of a daughter.

MORTON—October 2, at Dalhousie, the wife of A Morton, North-Western Railway, Locomotive Department, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

BURR—CURRAN—September 28, at St Mark's Church, Bangalore, by the Rev F Penny, L L M Chaplain, Frederick Horst Burr, second son of F W Burr, Engineering Contractor, Madras, to Alice, youngest daughter of the late Lieutenant Curran—Calcutta and Rangoon papers please copy. "No cards."

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNEDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1892.

THE report of the Commission appointed by the Government of India to inquire into the working of the Deccan Agriculturists Relief Act has been published at Calcutta. The blue-book is accompanied by a letter of criticism and protest from Mr. Lee-Warner, Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay, relating to certain observations and suggestions relative to the Bombay revenue system, which appears in Part III. of the Commissioner's report. This communication should be read as a preface to the report, so that the reader may understand *in limine* that it is necessary to bear in mind that the Commission was not biassed in favour of the existing system of revenue administration in Bombay. On the contrary, constituted as it was almost entirely of judicial officers, more familiar with the revenue system of Bengal and the North-West than with that of Bombay, the bias was unconsciously against that which was strange and unfamiliar, and perhaps imperfectly understood. This circumstance, far from detracting from the value of the testimony borne by the report to the salutary working of the Deccan Relief Act, adds greatly to it, and strengthens the case for continuing to legislate in the spirit of that Act. This is not quite the view of the matter taken by Mr. Lee-Warner, writing under the instructions of the Bombay Government; he sees only the necessity of guarding betimes against the possibility that the public might attach to the criticisms of the Commission in Part III., "a value which they are hardly able to claim." There is certainly room for misapprehension. The report opens with the statement that the Government of Bombay "considered it undesirable to nominate any witnesses." But the local Government informed the Commission that it might summon and examine any Government officers, and if the Commission did not summon and examine a single Revenue Commissioner, or Collector of a District, or even an Assistant Collector or Officer of the Survey and Settlement Department, that was not the fault of the Government. No reference was made to the revenue system of the Presidency or of any desire to examine into and discuss it, in the orders of the Government of India to constituting the Commission, and the Government of Bombay had no reason to suppose that the Commissioners proposed to deal with it in their report. This, however, they have done at some length in Part III., which recommends four specific administrative measures for immediate adoption. Premising that the local Government will in due course carefully consider those recommendations, Mr. Lee-Warner proceeds to point out that the main recommendation "that suspensions of revenue should be granted as a matter of course in bad years" is a proposal to revert to a system which experience had proved to be faulty, and was abandoned in favour of that now obtaining, under which suspensions are given to meet the stress of circumstances. Since, according to Mr. Ozanne—whose authority is quoted by the Commissioners—in every eleven years, five or six are bad, indiscriminate remissions of revenue "as a matter of course" in all bad years would seriously affect the finance of India. It is drily remarked that it is probable the Commissioners overlooked some other effects of their proposal, There would be the uncertainty arising from the different applications of the rule of revision by different Collectors; the cost of an increased staff for the inspection and valuation of crops, the unsettlement of the rural mind, and the premium offered to intrigue and corruption. The Commissioners characterise the present system, which aims at a fixed annual payment, as unsuitable to such a country, and speak of it as rigid.

Mr. Lee-Warner complains not unreasonably that in fixing their attention on the annual payments of revenue the Commissioners overlooked the fact that in the settlement, good and bad years were alike allowed for, and a low average taken. It may be as well to point out here that this method of assessing has been assailed from the opposite point of view by Sir William Hunter in his work "Orissa." He shows very conclusively that in former ages Orissa, under an elastic revenue system, which gave the Government its due share of the fat years, was able to keep on foot large armies and maintain a splendid court, which for centuries ruled with every evidence of wealth and power. That same country under the system of low average, which does not exclude the possibility of large remissions in times of scarcity, but deprives the State of all share in bumper crops, scarcely pays its way, and has no surplus for public works or for anything else. With this digression we may return to Mr. Lee-Warner's vindication of the Bombay system, which provides for an abatement of revenue in full years, to make provision for the payment in full of rent of low average in the years of scarcity, and further accords a discretionary power to revenue officials to accord suspensions, and to Government to grant remissions. The proposal of the Commissioners was made in the interest of the ryot; but they report elsewhere that the fact that the money-lender "often prefers to remain the virtual but not the nominal owner" of land. He would profit by the remissions given as a matter of course in every bad year, while also profiting by the low average rent. In the first page of the abstract of evidence we find that one witness states that he sold (nominally) one number of land a year since for a hundred rupees; the money was paid before the Registrar, and returned outside the Court. The "vendor" cultivates the land, paying Rs. 12-8 as rent, and the Rs. 9-8 land assessment to Government. Four months afterwards he sold a second lot for one hundred rupees, which he kept; he cultivates the land, paying 24 per cent. on the purchase-money as rent, and seventeen rupees Government assessment. There is a verbal agreement that on re-payment of the hundred rupees the land will be reconveyed; the money-lender admitted the agreement, and said that he will reconvey the land "if he chooses." Another witness sold land for a hundred rupees for marriage expenses; he believed it was a mortgage, but found it was a sale; he cultivates the land, paying the sixteen rupees to Government and twenty-four rupees rent to the money-lender. Another cultivator, in somewhat similar case, pays twenty rupees to Government and forty rupees in produce as rent for what was formerly—and apparently still is nominally—his land. The Commissioners are doubtless quite right in their opinion that the State is a more considerate creditor than the money-lender, but it is very questionable whether remissions ought to be made "as a matter of course" in five or six years out of eleven—unless the State recoups itself out of the good crops of the other years.

The Commission did not include any suggestion of that kind in the list of its recommendations, which as the Bombay Government promise to give them full consideration need not now be examined. It is more profitable to turn to Parts I. and II. of the Report. These show the nature and extent of the enquiries carried out by the Commissioners in the zone of deficient rainfall of the four Collectorates, which are the object of legislation provided in the Deccan Relief Act. The enquiries lasted nearly five months, from December, 1891, to the end of April in the present year. The area of the four districts of Poona, Satara, Sholapur, and Ahmednagar, covers twenty-one thousand square miles, with a population of three millions. Evidence was taken and information collected bearing on the condition of those collectorates before and since the passing of the Relief Act. The records of the Subordinate Courts engaged in the administration of the Act were procured and examined with the permission of the High Court. The general result left no doubt that a great reduction of claims had been effected through the action of the Courts under the special powers conferred by the Act. The total amount awarded exceeded the amount of the principal claimed, and the reductions were chiefly under the head of interest. The indirect influence of the Act was also considerable; creditors themselves, acting in accordance with principle that compound interest should not be exacted, framed their claims so as not to include interest charges on unpaid interest. Agreements were readily entered into by both parties before Conciliators so as to avoid the cost and delay of litigation; and a large number of cases were settled by private arrangement. One great effect of the Act, the Commissioners state, has been to make the money-lenders cautious in lending to persons of little or no credit—their best customers formerly, one of them frankly declared—the rate of interest sometimes reaching one hundred and twenty per cent. Since they can no longer attach the land for debt, they insist on either a mortgage or sale, and the cultivator on his part is reluctant to borrow when he must, knowingly, give his land as security. Unfortunately there is no means of ascertaining whether there is more or less actual indebtedness now than in 1879, when the Act was passed. But there is no doubt whatever that the ryots are as a whole in a more prosperous condition, and that their credit is good. Last year, during the scarcity they were able to borrow largely and tide over the time of difficulty without the suffering that in the former period would have been inevitable. Another object of the Act has been in a great measure obtained; the transfer of the land from the martial and cultivating classes to the money-lending and trading classes has been checked, though not stopped. The bulk of the land transfers are between agriculturist and agriculturist. The agriculturist who saves money becomes a lender in his turn, but he is answerable to public opinion, and cannot carry matters to the lengths to which the alien Marwaree was prepared to go.

IT has been a current commonplace that Newfoundland was the first English colony, and many arguments urging the vigorous upholding of the claim of the islanders to upset the treaty right of the French to the exclusive right to cure fish on the so-called French Bank, have been clinched by an appeal to the supposed historic fact that Newfoundland was our oldest colony. But it would appear from a curious incident, which has come to light through the publication of the Dropmore Papers by the Historical Manuscripts Commission, that it was ascertained in George the Third's time that Newfoundland is not and never was a colony. No less than eighty lives very literally hung on this discovery. At the close of the year 1789, eighty Irish convicts, sentenced according to law to be transported to the American colonies, were landed in Newfoundland. The Governor, Admiral Millbank, put these unwelcome immigrants in irons, and sent them back to Portsmouth, where they were the occasion of as much trouble to the British Government of that day, as the eighty Irish members have been to later administrations. Under the advice of the Law-Lords Thurlow and Kenyon, the Home Secretary, directed the convicts to be sent back to Ireland, to be imprisoned there, until Parliament could make provision for the case. The English Law-Lords were not aware that every person aiding or abetting the return of convicts to Ireland before the expiration of their term of transportation was liable to the penalties of felony, penalties which might have been invoked against members of the Irish Government, "as the Parliament of Ireland would be much pressed to resent as a national indignity the return of convicts." On hearing that the convicts were on their way from Portsmouth, Lord Fitzgibbon, and the Irish Speaker, who were then Lords Justices, sent a revenue cruiser to intercept the vessel, and bribe the captain to keep at a distance from the Irish coast. There is possibly some mistake about the bribery. It is more probable that the captain was informed that if he landed the prisoners he would be guilty of a felony, and not only he but the Lords Justices would be in parlous case. The convicts having been discharged from legal custody in Ireland, under the sentence of transportation, could not be committed to prison by the Chief Justice, except on sworn informations that they were convicts at large in Ireland during their term of banishment. That was a capital offence for which they must have been tried and sentenced to death or acquitted, according to the view juries might take. A heated controversy arose between Mr. Grenville and the Irish authorities, who expressed great fear of the storm which would be raised by an illegal exercise of authority at the instance of the English Government. After a long controversy, and much consultation of lawyers, the opportune discovery was made by Mr. Grenville that Newfoundland was not and never had been a British colony, and therefore, it could not be shown that the convicts had returned from a colony before their term of transportation had expired. Lord Clonmell, the Chief Justice, deemed this a sufficient loophole to enable him to recommit the convicts to the jails from which they had been discharged. Indubitably Newfoundland is not a British Colony, and a great deal of British sympathy has been obtained on false pretences.

THE Bombay Natural History Society yesterday issued the second number of the seventh volume of its journal, a number which is replete with instructive and very interesting matter. It has lately been found necessary, owing to the heavy cost of producing the work, to raise the price to non-members of the Society to four rupees, and a cursory glance as the latest number shows that good value it given for the money. The illustrations, drawn and coloured with the utmost precision, are veritable works of art, and the letter-press grows more bulky with each number. The latest issue has not less than a hundred and thirty-two pages of matter, with seven illustrative plates. First of these is the second part by Mr. E. C. Stuart Baker's notes on the bulbuls of North Cachar, and the specimen he now introduces is a black-crested yellow bulbul, a very handsome specimen of the family, which built its nest in an old orange tree in his gardens—a nest neatly lined, with the ends of the grass tucked in, quite differently from the lining of any other bulbul's home. Then Mr. R. I. Pocock, of the Natural History Section of the British Museum, contributes a paper on two collections of myriopoda, sent from Ceylon by Mr. E. E. Green, and from various parts of Southern India, by Mr. Edgar Thurston, of the Government Central Museum, Madras. Mr. Pocock evidently thinks naturalists in India do not know much about creeping things, and probably he is right. They devote themselves principally to specimens, which can be brought down with the gun, or up with the angle. But of ants, at least, Indian naturalists can perhaps tell Mr. Pocock more than he has yet heard. In the last number we were given an admirable treatise on ants, and in the present number Mr. R. C. Wroughton, of the Bombay Forest Department, adds much to our information. The collection of butterflies is now increasing in popularity with those who are unable or unwilling to indulge in more vigorous sport, and Major Yerbury, R.A., who delights in both, tells the story of his butterfly-catching excursions in Aden. Aden is almost the last place in the world in which butterflies would be supposed to flourish. But Major Yerbury's experience shows how wide of the mark such a supposition would be. Dr. Kirtikar's paper on "the Poisonous Plants of Bombay" is reproduced, and also the note on "Les Formicides de l'Empire des Indes et de Ceylan" which M. Auguste Forel, Professor of Zurich University, prepared specially for the Society. Following the large collection of treatises here mentioned are reviews and reports of the proceedings of the Society, which bring the records up to date.

AMONG the miscellaneous notes which regularly come at the end of the Natural History Society's *Journal* is a contribution to the discussion as to whether tigers and lions are cannibals. Colonel Scott, Political Agent at Palanpur, is the author. Thirty-five years' experience, he says, led him some time ago to answer the question in the negative, believing as he did that although he had known instances of young cubs being killed by their parents, they would never eat them. Colonel Scott still believes this to be the rule, but he admits having met with an exception. One afternoon last April his shikari took him word that he had marked down a tiger near a spot where the previous day he had killed a tigress. This being despatched, the shikari was anxious to trace a tiger cub, which he had seen earlier in the day. Colonel Scott went with him and they found the cub dead alongside a hill, its right hind leg and quarter eaten away. Colonel Scott's theory is that the cub returned to the hill where he was found, pretty early in the morning carrying the goat along with him, and while he was eating it, the tiger put in an appearance, and a row ensued which ended in the death of the cub, whose throat was marked by the tiger's fangs. All is perfectly natural, writes the Colonel, "until we come to the eating part of the business," which was certainly what he had never heard of before; hence his desire to place it on record.

A FAREWELL dinner was given by H. E. the Governor last evening to Sir Charles Pritchard.

MR. SEYMOUR KEAY, M.P., who arrived in Bombay by the mail steamer Malwa, proceeds this afternoon to Hyderabad, Deccan.

COLONEL F. H. JACKSON, on being relieved of the post of the Agent to the Governor-General at Baroda, arrived here on Monday last. The Colonel goes on furlough to England.

BALANCES held in cash in the Civil Treasuries of the Government of India, and at credit of Government in the Presidency banks and their branches on the last day of September, 1890, Rs. 11,43,27,000; September, 1891, Rs. 12,59,35,000; September, 1892, Rs. 11,48,65,000.

SIGNS are not wanting that the Simla season is drawing rapidly to a close, writes an up-country contemporary. Many tongas are taking passengers to Kalka daily, the tours of the principal officials are all mapped out, and the short evenings and cold night winds show that winter is approaching.

WE learn that Mr. J. C. Hannyngton, Resident of Travancore and Cochin, retires from the service earlier than he intended to do; this explains the action of Government in wiring to Mr. H. B. Grigg, M.A., C.I.E., who is now on leave to Europe, to return within the period of his leave.

WE are requested to state that Articled Clerks and other Law Students will receive "Attornies Examination Questions from April 1890 to April 1892," *gratis*, on a personal application or by sending a half-anna stamp to Mr. Laldas Damodherdas, Librarian, High Court, Bombay.

THE decision of the Government on the recommendation of the Volunteer Commission is expected to take the form of two resolutions, one dealing with concessions involving no additional outlay, the other with those of a financial character. Practically all the first set of recommendations have been granted. As to the other, which of course are the most important, it is to be feared that Government sees its way to do very little.

WE hear that the Poona Amateurs, yielding to many solicitations, will re-visit Bombay in December, when they will be sure of bumper houses and enthusiastic welcome. It is probable that a different repertoire will be drawn upon, and that the Bombay public will have the pleasure of seeing Mrs. Pottinger, Mrs. Prior, Miss Borrodaile, and Miss Howard in new and very interesting caste. The second performance of "School" at the Novelty Theatre on Friday night was even more successful than, that of the previous night.

DETAILS of the fighting which is now reported by trans-frontier correspondents to have actually taken place last week between the troops of Golam Haider and Umra Khan, say that the skirmishes occurred near Narai on the 25th and 26th. Narai was one of the places between Asmar and Chitral, which Umra Khan had seized on hearing of the sudden death of the late Mehtar of Chitral. In the first the Amir's troops captured the fort and made a number of prisoners. In the second encounter Umra Khan himself was present, and, as usual, succeeded in reversing the position. The fort was recaptured and the Amir's troops broken. Golam Haider at the time of this reverse is said to have been actually preparing to leave for Jellalabad *en route* for Dhakka to receive Lord Roberts' Mission. Further fighting is of course now anticipated. Umra Khan is said to have plenty of ammunition, and to have distributed a good supply of cartridges among his men.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

LORD TENNYSON'S PALL-BEARERS.

LONDON, Oct. 11.

The pall-bearers at Lord Tennyson's funeral will be the American Chargé d'Affaires in London, the Duke of Argyll, Lord Selborne, Lord Rosebery, the Marquis of Dufferin and Ava, Mr. W. E. H. Lecky, the historian, Professor Jowett, Lord Kelvin, and Sir James Paget.

PARNELLITE CONGRESS.

At a meeting of the Parnellite Congress, held yesterday, a resolution was passed to the effect that the control of the land, the judiciary, and the police should be vested in the hands of the Irish.

THE FOURTH CENTENARY OF THE DISCOVERY OF AMERICA.

In America and Spain the celebration of the fourth centenary of the discovery of America by Columbus is being held on a magnificent scale worthy of the occasion. King Alfonso, accompanied by the Queen-Regent of Spain, and escorted by twenty-four Spanish and foreign men-of-war, arrived at Huelva, the seaport whence Columbus started on his ever-memorable voyage of discovery, to attend the fetes being held there. The town and harbour are one mass of bunting.

At the fetes held in New York last week all kinds of patriotic demonstrations, both naval and military, in honour of the same event took place.

THE PAMIR INCIDENT.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 10.

The Russian details of the Pamir incident show that Colonel Yanoff informed the Afghans that Russia regarded the Pamirs as hers by virtue of the Anglo-Russian Convention of 1872.

RISING IN CRETE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 10.

Latest advice from Crete state that great excitement prevails in the Island. Turkish reinforcements have been despatched to Sphakia. Conflicts have taken place at Apohoronos between the people and the troops.

Armed parties from Sphakia have started to help the insurgents.

THE INCOMING MAIL.

ADEN, Oct. 11.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Ganges, with the outward English mails of the 30th ult., left here for Bombay, at 3 p.m., to-day.

TROUBLES WITH THE CHINS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 11.

News from Fort White states that a party of thirty men of the 1st Burma Infantry, while on escort duty, on Monday, fell into an ambuscade, laid by the Chins. The latter were in large numbers, and the sepoys lost six killed and eight wounded. It is believed that the rising is on a somewhat large scale, as on the 3rd instant a party of Chins fired on the escort, from a distance of one mile from the Tiddim post, but were driven off without any loss. They also threaten the Dimlo post, which has been reinforced by twenty-five rifles.

RANGOON, Oct. 11.

The following information was sent to the local press by the Secretariat :—Maung Tun Win, the Myook, left Fort White, on the 10th October, with a party of thirty sepoys to meet the Kaptial Chief, at Pombai, eight miles out. When within a mile of the village the party was surrounded by several hundreds of Chins in the thick jungle who fired upon them, killing at the first volley the Myook and three other Burmans and seven sepoys. The havildar and the remainder of the sepoys held their own well for six hours, when Lieutenant Henegan arrived from Fort White with a reinforcement of 50 sepoys. The Chins were then driven off, and the party returned with their wounded to Fort White. The Myook's body was recovered. The burying party was fired upon, but the attacking party was driven off, setting fire to Pombai and another village as they went. Reinforcements are being sent to Fort White, and reprisals will be undertaken as soon as practicable. The rebels are supposed to be Nwengals and Siyins.

CARRIAGE ACCIDENT TO THE LORD BISHOP OF BOMBAY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Oct. 11.

The Lord Bishop of Bombay met with a nasty carriage accident this evening on his way to Sungum. His lordship's carriage was run into by a dairy cart. As the horse took fright it ran off at a greater pace, and his lordship was thrown out of the carriage, but fortunately escaped unhurt, with only a slight bruise on the left hand ; but his coachman was cut badly in several places. Two men in the milk van were also severely injured.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Major Blomfield, 2nd Lancashire Fusiliers, has been appointed Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Bombay District, vice Captain Steele, whose tenure of appointment expires on the 27th instant.

The following Officers have passed in the Veterinary School Examination, namely :—Major Reid, 7th Hussars ; Major Hutchinson, Royal Lancashire Regiment ; Captain Wilkinson, Lancashire Fusiliers; Captain Kenny, 2nd Bombay Lancers ; and Lieutenant Baldwin, No. 6 Mountain Battery.

Lieutenant Jackson, Liverpool Regiment, has been appointed to the 20th Punjab Infantry, stationed at Mean Meer.

LORD WENLOCK ON A TOUR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Oct. 11.

H. E. the Governor left Ootacamund on a tour last evening.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

PLYMOUTH, Oct. 10.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Rome arrived here on the evening of the 8th instant.

COLOMBO, Oct. 11.

Mail steamer Rosetta, from China, arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Oct. 10.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats steady.

Good Dhollera	3 9-16d.

The Manchester Market has been firm.

2¾ per cent. Consols	97¼
3 per cent. Rentes	99¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	107¾
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	64¾
Bar Silver	38¼.

LORD TENNYSON'S FUNERAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As to-morrow is the day of the burial of England's favourite Old Singer, may I suggest, through your valuable medium, to close all the public and private institutions for half the day, in honour of the precious soul, who, in spite of a change from the material to the ethereal, is still with us in his rich melodious tunes, which ring on the ear.—Yours, &c.,

Elphinstone College, Oct. 11. J. A.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE Columbus Celebrations were held in Spain yesterday, King Alfonso and the Queen Regent attending the fetes at Huelva.

THE Irish Nationalist party at their Congress have passed a resolution asking that Ireland in its Home Rule measure shall be granted control of the land, the justiciary, and the police.

THE Ishwari Hospital, Benares, will be opened on the 17th inst., and the water-works on the 19th.

THE fund to raise a memorial to Mr. Quinton and the other victims of the Manipur massacre, now amounts to Rs. 9,700.

SANCTION has been accorded to the appointments, during the forthcoming Gurkha recruiting season, of two junior officers as assistants to Captain Vansittart, District Recruiting Officer for Gurkhas.

PROFESSOR LAWRENCE, the aeronaut and parachutist, failed again with his proposed exhibition at Rangoon last week, according to a contemporary. When two hundred feet from the ground the balloon turned over, and the Professor descended with the wreck.

WE commend the following to the Bombay Tramway Company. A Bradford man claims (says *Invention*) to have discovered the mechanical laws which govern tractive force in horses. He has had some experiments tried in Glasgow. The plan is to be tried upon the lorries connected with the Glasgow and South-Western Railway Company. The principle of it is thus explained ;—"The draught attachment, simple in its character, is fixed to the ends of the splinter bar of a four-wheeled vehicle by two spiral springs each with a long arm. The normal position of the arms, which are made to reach as far forward as the bellyband of the horse, is at an angle of about 45 deg. ; but when the horse is put in the shafts they are depressed and fastened so as to pull upwards on the shaft or bellyband. The horse is thus in a position of one harnessed to a hansom cab, being relieved of portion of his own weight, and therefore, on level ground or going down hill, able to get along with less exertion. But as this would be a disadvantage in ascending a hill, traces are attached to a bracket lower than the axle of the fore-wheels. In proportion to the amount of resistance when going up an incline, or travelling over rough ground, the animal's natural weight is by this means increased, and he not only gets a mechanical advantage over himself, but the resistance is less, from the fact that he has automatically taken some of the load on his own feet."

A CALCUTTA contemporary observes :—There can be no question that the Indian Currency Association has succeeded in making itself heard to a degree that could hardly have been expected when the first meeting was held in the Town Hall, a few months ago. We all knew that the state of affairs was desperate, but officialism moves so slowly, and the opposition of English financiers was known to be so great, that it seemed as if the Currency Association must meet the fate of the Bimetallist League, and that if it gained a hearing it would only be after two or three years of parliamentary agitation. But the plot has thickened much more rapidly. The Government of India has apparently bestirred itself more than the impatient public has given it credit for, the telegrams to English papers have convinced the English public that there is a great commercial crisis impending, and the Liberal Government, acting possibly under the inspiration supposed to stir new brooms, has lost no time in facing the difficulty. It is certainly good news that a Special Commission under Lord Herschell is at once to make an enquiry into the currency problem, but much yet remains to be done. Lord Kimberley's despatch to the Viceroy is a feeble and halting one, and the most intelligent Londoners appear to have so little idea of the magnitude of the evil as it affects India, that it is absolutely essential for an Indian representative to be on Lord Herschell's Committee. Mr. Mackey would of course be the man, but failing him Sir Theodore Hope might be relied on to fight the battle.

THE curious experiments of the Scottish Fishery Board on the migration of fishes were continued last year, and nearly 3,000 fish have now been marked and returned alive to the sea. A considerable number of these have been subsequently captured, at periods varying from a month or two to twenty-seven months, from the time of being set free. As a rule, it was found that the distance between the place where they were recaptured and the place where they had been put into the sea was not great—in some cases it was practically the same—the inference being that the fish had not travelled far in the interval. In others cases the marked fish had travelled considerable distances. Plaice, which had been in the water for over seventeen months, have been caught eighteen miles, and codling, twelve miles from the place of liberation, within two months afterwards. In St. Andrew's Bay there appears to be a fairly regular movement of small and medium-sized plaice slightly northwards towards the Tay. These fish, it is found, pass outwards on attaining maturity, and are supposed to spawn somewhere in the neighbourhood of the Bell Rock.

FINLAND has just been celebrating the 250th anniversary of the establishment of printing in the country. The first book printed for Finnish use was the "Missale Aboense," a mass book for the Abo Church, in 1488. This order was executed by a printing establishment owned by one Bartholomeus Ghoten, of Lubeck. The first book printed in the Finnish tongue was an alphabetic lesson book, which was published in 1542, and the first printing establishment was set up in Abo in 1642 by a Swede, Peter Wald. The first newspaper was published in Abo, on the 15th January, 1771. Five years earlier, in 1766, a decree was issued, whereby the system of a free press was established, and although the Finnish press has, since it came under Russian control, had great difficulties and degrading officialism to deal with, it has kept its free spirit as much as circumstances will allow, and speaks plainly whenever it can. There is now not a town without its newspaper ; and most towns in Finland have papers in Swedish and Finnish.

THE British Consul at St. Petersburg, Mr. John Michell, speaks in the warmest terms of the efforts of Count Leo Tolstoi to relieve the distress occasioned by the famine. "Assisted," writes Mr. Michell, "by sons, daughters, and other members of his family, he organized in his own and neighbouring districts kitchens at which food was gratuitously supplied to the people, established infirmaries for the sick, &c. ; his philanthropic activity finding generous support both in Russia, Great Britain, and the United States of America. The bright example set by him was followed by other large landed proprietors and charitably disposed individuals of both sexes in other parts of the country. It may be truly said that Count Tolstoi's efforts of benevolence on behalf of the famishing peasants have earned him a debt of gratitude which will not be forgotton by Russians of all classes for many years to come, and hence forward his name will always be associated in Russia with that of Howard, the great philanthropist, who did so much to improve the condition of suffering mankind especially in this country."

MOST people have been interviewed now-a-days, but there still remained the interviewer himself. At last he has been tracked down by a contributor to *Cassell's Saturday Journal* and subjected to the pumping process he is so fond of inflicting on others. Some persons, we are told, it is impossible to get at. At the head of these is Lord Tennyson. He has never been interviewed in the legitimate sense of the term, although a conversation with him was once published by an American, at which the venerable poet was exceedingly angry. Mr. Ruskin has also a decided objection to interviewers in general. As a rule, novelists are the best men to interview. They seem to have the whole plot of their confessions settled beforehand. Actors are fairly good, and ladies are very difficult to deal with. Interviewing actors invariably yields a good crop of anecdotal matter, although, sad to relate, in many instances the interviewer has had the same story told him as a personal reminiscence by half-a-dozen different individuals. Nor does the deceit of some members of the profession end there. One well-known actor, who is regarded as a great lady killer, made very elaborate preparations for the interviewer's reception. The dressing-room was crammed with flowers, bonbons, and little knicknacks tastefully displayed. "Little presents from ladies," said the actor. At the end of the week the interviewer dropped in on the same actor unexpectedly, when not a vestige of a flower, bonbon, or knicknack met his eye.

MR. W. G. THORPE, in his new work called "The Still Life of the Middle Temple," has a story of an incident in the experience of Lady Emmeline Stuart Wortley when on a visit to Gorhambury. Riding along the road the gate was opened for her by a small yokel, on whom the lady bestowed a trifle, adding, with her sweetest smile, "I'm sure you're not a Hertfordshire boy, because you are so polite." "Thee'rt a loiar, 'cause I bay."

A BERLIN correspondent of the *Standard* reports that Major Fleichsmann, the last Berlin survivor of the Volunteer Rifles of 1813, died there on Sept. 14, aged ninety-five. He fought at Waterloo. An official, named Leopold, who also fought at Waterloo in the same corps with Major Fleichsmann, was buried at Stettin, with military honours, on the same day, aged ninety-four.

IN the house of Widow Torchio, in Vincenzo-street in Rome, there lived for the past month a Russian professor, named Grumala Lubanski. In his leisure hours the old professor sought the companionship of the son of his hostess, a youth of seventeen, to teach him the rudiments of the Russian military drill. On the table stood a small gong, which he used to denote the time for the "slow steps" and military salutes. The professor was often displeased with the youth, and occasionally threw the gong at his head. One day the Russian was so irate that the boy took to flight. Lubanski fired at him, and wounded three persons, *viz.*, the widow Torchio, the youth, and a person named Francesco. Lubanski barricaded himself in his room and opened fire upon the police. Two of the carabinieri were seriously wounded. On a further contingent of soldiers coming up, the professor cast aside his revolver and sporting rifle, and surrendered. He is now in an Italian madhouse.

YOUNG Englishmen possessing a small capital are recommended by the British Vice-Consul, Mr. Ronald Gosling, to turn their attention to coffee cultivation in the Republic of Guatemala. Encouraged by a commercial treaty between Germany and the Republic, German immigrants have not been slow to avail themselves of the opportunity of acquiring wealth which are offered by the extraordinary development of the coffee cultivation in Central America, and above all in Guatemala. Last year's export of coffee from the latter State alone was valued at over two millions sterling, and this year's crop is expected to be considerably larger. At present the retail trade of Guatemala city is stated to be almost entirely in German hands, and they are steadily acquiring the best and most productive coffee and sugar estates. There are, however, still thousands of acres of land suitable to the cultivation of the plant to be purchased on fairly reasonable terms. Speaking generally, the climate is described as singularly healthy, especially in the coffee zone, which varies in altitude from 1,500 feet to 5,000 feet above sea-level, and the new railway, now about to be commenced in earnest, will connect the Pacific and Atlantic coasts, and bring Guatemala city within twelve days of London.

A MARRIED woman (says the Inspector-General in Bankruptcy in his report) occupies a position of singular immunity in regard to her liability for debt. She can only be made bankrupt if she carries on a trade separately from her husband. She may have separate estates, may have incurred separate liabilities, and may have committed acts of bankruptcy, but except in the one contingency of her carrying on a separate trade, no steps can be taken to secure equal distribution of her property under the Bankruptcy Act, and the only remedy of individual creditors is against her separate property. If she has taken steps to put such property beyond their reach they have no remedy, as they cannot obtain an order of commitment against her under section 5 of the Debtors Act. Mr. Smith cites the case of a debtor who had borrowed largely on promissory notes or bills to which his wife's name was attached as surety. In several instances also the wife acted as borrower, and the husband as surety. The husband took a house at Brighton jointly with his wife and furnished it at a cost of £800, the major part of the invoices being in the wife's name. The lease of this house was assigned by way of security for loans, and the furniture was sold to a relative of the wife just prior to the husband's bankruptcy for £240, and the proceeds disposed of by her. Many of the creditors held judgments against the wife, but although she was believed to have separate estate, there were no tangible assets on which they could levy execution, they could not obtain her committal for contempt, and as she was not carrying on a trade separately from her husband, they could not petition against her in bankruptcy. She was thus able effectually to hold her creditors at arm's length.

IT is rumoured in Berlin, says a correspondent there, that the Emperor's recent visit to his Imperial mother at Homburg had for its object the settling of questions concerning Princess Margaret's marriage. Besides this the Emperor is said to have mentioned his hope that Queen Victoria may be godmother at the christening of his daughter, which would then, perhaps, take place at the same time as Princess Margaret's wedding. During his stay at Homburg the Emperor inspected the Empress Frederick new castle of Friedrichshof, which is near completion. It is understood that the Royal palace at Humburg, where the Empress Frederick is staying, will be fitted up as a summer residence for the reigning Empress and her children, instead of Wilhelmshohe, near Cassel, where her Majesty with her children have frequently resided. During her stay there a part of the magnificent and famous park surrounding the castle of Wilhelmshohe was closed to the public, and this measure gave rise to all sorts of hostile comment. The Emperor is said for this reason to have resolved henceforth to make Homburg the summer resort of his family.

EVER since the war of 1870-71 an intermittent controversy has been carried on as to whether the German or the French troops set fire to the Chateau of St. Cloud. On the German side it is contended that the building was shelled by the French batteries in order to force the Prussians to abandon so valuable a post of observation. The French, on the other hand, persist in the statement that the German occupants set fire to the palace out of sheer wantonness, and that they previously saturated it with petroleum in order to make it burn the quicker. In the course of the demolition of the ruins now going on, a discovery has been made under the grand staircase, which those who hold the French view of the catastrophe are using as a conclusive argument in support of their theory. It is that of several paving-stones, blackened by fire, and still impregnated with an unmistakable odour of petroleum. A writer in a Paris evening paper, who affirms that at the time of the fire he was in one of the French batteries, declares that not a shot was fired at the Chateau from the French side. It was not until after the building had been entirely destroyed and the Germans were constructing a large battery in the ruins that shells were sent in that direction to put a stop to the scheme.

ONCE more Mr. W. G. Grace has earned the proud distinction of scoring a thousand runs in first-class matches during the cricket season, the innings of 56 which he played at Hastings for the Gentlemen against the Players having brought his aggregate to 1,050. Mr. Grace, of course, has often exceeded this number, but considering that he is now in his forty-fifth year, and that his highest score this summer was 99, his achievement bears eloquent testimony to the excellent and consistent nature of his batting. The success of the greatest cricketer the world has ever known in the later years of his career will be warmly welcomed wherever the game is played. Up to the present eight cricketers have obtained over a thousand runs in important matches this summer, the number being the largest on record since 1886. The happy men are—Shrewsbury and Gunn, of Notts ; H. T. Hewett, and L. C. H. Palairet, of Somerset ; S. W. Scott and A. E. Stoddart, of Middlesex ; W. G. Grace, of Gloucestershire ; and W. W. Read, of Surrey ; whilst if Abel in his second innings at Hastings succeeds in scoring nine, a similar honour will be gained by the Surrey professional. It is a remarkable coincidence that so far the distinction of making the highest aggregate is shared by H. T. Hewett and A. E. Stoddart, each of these gentlemen having scored exactly 1,402 runs.

POLO IN BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The Bombay Polo Tournament of 1892 is over, and very general regret has been expressed at only three teams competing this year. The polo week is looked forward to as one of the chief events of the year, and when only two matches are played it is time that steps were taken to secure more entries. The great strength of two of the teams that competed may, however, have been the means of preventing other teams from entering with the prospect before them of almost a certain defeat.

The Bombay Polo Tournment was first started in 1882, and is open to the whole of India ; the Poona Polo Tournament was instituted some years after, and was intended at the time only as a local tournament, but out of courtesy to the Bombay Gymkhana they allowed them to enter ; since then other outside teams have been allowed to compete, until this year the team that won under the name of the Poona Gymkhana was composed of the pick of the men on this side of India, taken from Neemuch, Nusserabad, Augur, Central India, and one from Poona, so that this could not truly be called a local team. The Bombay and Poona Tournaments, as they are now constituted, interfere greatly with each other, and there is not room for two tournaments so close together, and in consequence both have shown a falling off, there being only five entries this year at Poona as compared with ten in 1891. If the committee of the Poona Polo Tournament would revert to their first intention and confine themselves to purely a local tournament, open to teams from Poona, Kirkee, and Sirur only I feel sure from the number of players there are in these places they would be able to get plenty of entries, and there would be a chance of their sending more than one team to Bombay to compete for the cup, and both Tournaments would be benefitted. Bombay labors under a good many disadvantages as compared with most up-country stations, and this has greatly to do with their team not being so successful in the Tournaments. They have a good polo-ground but are only allowed to play two evenings a week, on stated days, *viz.*, Tuesdays and Fridays, and during the monsoon when practice is mostly needed, should rain stop the play on either of these evenings they cannot avail themselves of any other evening. Consequently, as has happened this season, play has been stopped for nearly a month before the Tournament ; nor is there any other available space for practice or exercising the ponies properly.

With more opportunities of indulging in the game no doubt more players would come forward to assist the old stagers, who appear year after year simply from love of the game and sport, to keep the ball arolling.—Yours, &c.,

AN OLD POLO PLAYER.

MR. BENGALI AND THE CURRENCY QUESTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In answer to your correspondent "S. B. B.," and in support of the statement made in my letter to you of the 3rd instant, that "the purchasing power of India's coined wealth has not decreased by the fall already effected in the value of silver compared to gold, so far as the prices of food, clothing, and other necessaries of life for its people are concerned," I beg to give below the prices current in Bombay on the first of this month, compared with those of the same date in three previous years, namely, 1889, 1890, and 1891—the period when the heaviest fall in the gold rate of silver took place. These figures are of actual transactions, obtained from the books of wholesale dealers, and indicate that subject to trade fluctuations, the people of India have nothing to complain of regarding dearness of prices in the way of maintaining themselves as a consequence of the cheapness of silver when valued with gold. To the mass of the people, the purchasing power of the rupee is the same as it was before. They know only that when they have to buy gold for ornaments for their wives or children they have to pay more rupees than previously. The Indian people do not feel nor know anything beyond this ; notwithstanding all that has lately been urged to the contrary, in connection with the mischievous proposal for a gold currency of gold standard for India.

PRICES IN BOMBAY ON 1ST OCTOBER.

	1889. Rs.	1890. Rs.	1891. Rs.	1892. Rs.
Rice (course) per candy	34	32	33	35
Dall (ghatti) per candy	45	40	30	42
Bajra per candy	25	24	26	25
Jowari (middling) per candy	18	20	17	20
Firewood (Babul) per candy	4½	4¼	4¼	4¼
Dried chilies per candy	50	55	50	60
Salt, per farrah	2-10	2-10	2-10	2-10
8½lb grey shirtings (ordinary) per piece	4-8	4-4	4-4	4-2

My statement is further confirmed by a reference to the Annual Administration Reports of the Government of Bombay, extracts from which are copied below. What is said there by the Bombay Government regarding the prices of food-grains in the Presidency for the last three years, will also apply with slight variations to other parts of India.

EXTRACTS FROM THE ADMINISTRATION REPORTS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

1889-90 :—"There is no better evidence that the season of 1889-90 was more favourable than the season of 1888-89 than the fact that the price of food-grains has fallen in every part of the Presidency."

1890-91 :—"It may be said broadly for the whole of the Presidency that the price of food-grains fell, with the exception of wheat, and, in some instance, of rice."

1891-92 :—(This report is not yet out.)—Yours, &c.,

SORABJEE S. BENGALLEE.

Bombay, Oct. 11.

MILITARY NEWS.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL TANDY, Commandant, 3rd Rifle Regiment, has proceeded on short leave.

THE Commander-in-Chief in India has recommended a change in the organization of the two Bombay Native Mountain Batteries, the two Bengal Native Mountain Batteries, and the two Bombay Native Mountain Batteries to form one group instead of two as heretofore. The No. 5 battery (four guns) proceeds from Poona on the 18th instant, en route for Bhamo.

THE next class of Army Signalling will be formed at Poona, on the 20th February. The 8th Bombay Infantry will each furnish a British Officer to go through the course, and the 2nd Royal Lancaster Regiments, the 1st Battalion Worcester Regiment, and the 2nd Lancashire Fusiliers will each furnish two non-commissioned officers. Non-commissioned officers, whose time is near completion, are not to be selected ; and probationers for the Staff Corps are ineligible.

FINAL orders for the conversion of the 26th Bombay Infantry into a frontier corps will shortly be issued by the Government of India. The present 26th Bombay Infantry will be mustered out at Neemuch on the 1st November, the non-commissioned officers and men receiving pensions and gratuities in the same manner and for the same periods of service as were allowed to the 24th Bombay Infantry, when it was mustered out eighteen months ago. The new corps will be formed at Sibi and Quetta. Major Macbay gets command of the new corps.

THE Government of India, advised by his Excellency Lord Roberts, have decided upon the transfer of the Heavy Field Battery from Mhow District to the Multan District, and the replacement of it at Mhow by a field battery from Nowgong. The move will not probably take place just at present owing to the difficulty of housing the horses of the Light Field Battery, but there should be no difficulty in moving the Heavy Battery from Mhow during the cold weather, as their removal would enable the Military Works Department to make the necessary alterations in the elephant and bullock sheds to fit them for the use of the horses of the incoming battery. Nowgong, we believe, will be abandoned as an artillery station. Experience of recent campaigns has shown that heavy field batteries are seldom if ever required, and it is doubtful whether the requirement of India now need four Heavy Field Batteries. Bullocks are now behind the age ; and the replacement of at least two of the heavy field batteries now kept up by mountain batteries, which can practically go anywhere, would be a step in advance and a measure of economy. Heavy batteries would never be required within the boundaries of India, and their usefulness is therefore limited to a possible campaign beyond the borders. Even for seige trains, officers and men would be drawn from garrison companies at double battery stations.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

THE P. and O. steamer Ganges, with the English mails of September 30, left Aden at 3 p.m. yesterday, and may be expected to arrive in Bombay on Sunday evening. The Ganges which left London on September 22, and Brindisi October 3, brings the following passengers :—

From London—Mrs Yeatherd and maid, Mr Martin, Rev F A Stagg, Mrs Stagg and two children, Mr and Mrs Hilliar, Mr A B Kettlewell, Rev R J Langford, Mr and Mrs Osborne, Mrs Proctor, Mr and Mrs Hensilwood and infant, Mr J R Sandford, Mrs Robinson, child, governess, and sister, Mr E A West and friend, Mr and Mrs G K Betham and two children, Mr A Doggett, Mr H J Montgomery, Miss Quinn, Surg Wickham Hove, Mr W Mitchell, Mrs Horseman, Miss Taylor, Mr Sibold, Mr M F Beamish, Mr and Mrs R S J Routh, Mr J A Ezrechial, Mrs Harris, two infants, and ayah, Mrs Evan and child, Miss O'Neill, Mrs Weighell, Capt C Didham, Mr O'Neill, Lieut-Col J E Sandeman, Mr and Mrs Granville Walton, child, and ayah, Master Brooke, Mr and Mrs Crooke, Mr J W Stanack, Miss Baines's ayah, Mr and Mrs K C Harrison, Mr J E Warner, Mr and Mrs H W Davies and two children, Staff-Engineer W Wootton, R N, Mr Trim, Mr Hisketh, Lieut F H Metcalfe, R A.

From Brindisi—Col Turner, Mr C C Sweetenham, Mr A L Horne, Mr C A Roe, Mr J Frizolle, Mr W Gray, Rev F W Douglas, Major Hon M Curzon, Lieut-Col Churchill, Surg-Major J McConaghey, Mr T W T Wright, Mr C R Hills, Col Creagh, Mr D MacGregor, Mr and Mrs Macpherson, Mr W G Beauchamp, Mr Creswell, Mr Stevens, Mr H W Warden, Mr MacInnes, Mr T W Alexander, Mrs Taylor, Mr Hoernle, Capt Edwards, Surg-Capt W Quicke, Mr W T Ham, Mr and Mrs Disney, Mr J H D Johnstone, Lieut H W Ward, Mr Waters, Mr Cunningham, Mr J W S Smyth, Mr P A Sandilands, Mr and Mrs R Giles, Mr Gordon, Mr T M Filgate, Lieut G Campbell Johnstone, Mr F E McLean, Mrs Edwards, Mr George Harris, Lieut Dillon, Lieut Ridgway, Mr R S Strachey, Mr E Giles, Mr R S Jones, Capt E A Kettlewell, Capt and Mrs Young, Miss Oxley, Mr Sheridan, Mr M M Bhownuggree, Mr Parvez, Mr W Forbes, Mr G Mahon, Capt Porter, Col Wilson, Mr McLaren, Mrs Hendley, Mr Riddall, Mr P Hughes, Mr Alston, Mr T S Tait.

CRICKET.

HINDOOS VS. LORD RIPON C. C.

THIS match was played last Sunday, and resulted in a victory for the former by an innings and 19 runs. For the Hindoos a very good stand was made by Messrs. G. A. Bhandare and S. Dalvi, a promising colt, the former playing a capital innings of 37, and the latter a patient one for 20, without giving a chance, and his services will be good for Hindoos in future. Bhandare and Kale bowled well for their side. Following is the full score :—

HINDOOS.

Dalvi, c and b Liladhur	20
Bhandare, b Bunda	37
Rao, b Liladhur	2
Kale, c Joshi, b Bunda	0
Masoorkar, b Bunda	11
Dhotre, b Keni	4
Sowchand, b Bunda	3
Dukle, c and b Keni	0
Dadarkar, b Keni	5
Bhave, not out	1
Ranadé, b Bunda	12
Extras	11
Total	106

LORD RIPON C. C.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
Runchod, b Kale	5	b Kale	0
Joshi, run out	1	c Dukle, b Dalvi	7
Liladhur, b Kale	3	c Rao, b Bhandare	16
Bhatia, b Kale	0	b Bhandare	1
Thribhowan, b Bhandare	0	b Kale	1
Bunda, l-b-w b Kale	1	b Bhandare	6
Keni, b Bhandare	0	b Bhandare	13
Bapoojee, b Kale	0	b Bhandare	9
Bhugwandas, run out	5	c and b Kale	0
Patel, b Kale	0	b Bhandare	0
Sapoor, not out	6	not out	0
Extras	3	Extras	10
Total	24	Total	63

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	First Innings.				Second Innings.			
	R.	M.	W.	O.	R.	M.	W.	O.
Bhandare	12	1	2	9	19	6	6	19
Kale	9	4	6	9	16	7	3	16
Dalvi	...	...	...	...	5	1	1	4

SHOLAPUR XI. VS. LANOWLI XI.

SHOLAPUR, Oct. 9.

A VERY interesting cricket match was played on the G. I. P. Railway Gymkhana ground at Sholapur on the 9th instant, and evoked great interest, and attracted a big gathering. The ground was covered with tents, and amongst those present were Mr. Tagore, the Sessions Judge, the Rev. Mr. Munro, Mr. Marston, Mr. Duxbury, Mr. Berkley, Mr. Mitchell, Mr. Carter, and several other gentlemen of the station. The Sholapur Eleven, captained by Mr. R. Travers, put together 83 runs in their first innings, and 63 with five wickets to fall in their second innings. Flannery, Fenton, Rogers, Hildreth, Carroll, Ross, and Travers played very well for their side. Grew and Race were unfortunate, and Hayter and Clarke had poor luck. Flannery, who made the top score in his usual good style, was rather unfortunate with the leather at the commencement, but later on he showed up, and not many runs were made off his bowling. Hildreth proved himself a good-allround cricketer. His batting was pretty, and his bowling particularly good. In the first innings ten wickets fell to his bowling. The Lanowli Eleven, captained by Mr. T. Quinn, made a very good stand, and put together 44 runs in their first innings and 59 in their second venture. Lucas, Framjee, Muncherjee, M. Connell, Godfrey, and B. Meade got into double figures. Quinn who is a good bowler and a fair bat was not in good form. Lucas who always played well, fared badly in the second innings. Hanson who bowled capitally performed the hat trick, by taking three wickets in three successive balls. Fenton who kept wicket for Sholapur, and Wellman for Lanowli, were not to be trifled with, as their vigilance behind the sticks was remarkably good.

The following are the full scores :—

SHOLAPUR.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Travers, b Lucas	7	b Hanson	10
Grew, c Lucas, b Quinn	0	hit wicket b H Jones.	3
Rogers, b T Jones	2	b Quinn	16
Ross, b Quinn	7	b Hanson	0
Hildreth, b Lucas	12	did not bat.	
Race, b Quinn	0		
Fenton, b Quinn	18	b Hanson	0
Flannery, b T Jones	24	not out	7
Hayter, c Connell, b Quinn	2	did not bat.	
Clarke, b Lucas	4		
Carroll, not out	2	b Hanson	12
Extras	5	Extras	15
Total	83	Total	63

LANOWLI.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Cooverjee Cowasjee, b Hildreth	2	b Flannery	3
Framjee Muncherjee, b Hildreth	5	b Flannery	11
Hanson, b Hildreth	0	c Rogers, b Hildreth	0
Quinn, b Hildreth	4	st Flannery, b Flannery	0
Lucas, b Hildreth	14	b Hildreth	3
Godfrey, b Hildreth	3	c Clarke, b Flannery	10
H Jones, b Hildreth	3	b Flannery	1
M Connell, c Race, b Hildreth	3	c Hildreth, b Flannery	11
Wellman, st Fenton, b Hildreth	0	not out	4
Kelly, not out	0	b Hildreth	12
T Jones, b Hildreth	0	b Hildreth	0
Extras	10	Extras	4
Total	44	Total	59

THE GANESHKHIND ELEVEN.

BATTING AND BOWLING ANALYSIS.

The Ganesh Khind Eleven, captained by H. E. Lord Harris, have played thirteen matches this season. They won nine, three were drawn—all in their favour—and 1 was lost. The batting averages were as follows :—

	No. of Innings.	Total No. of Runs.	Most in an Innings.	Times not out.	Average.
Capt R M Poore, A-D-C	11	647	202*	3	80·88
Col F W Rhodes, Military Secy.	12	502	113	2	50·20
His Excellency Lord Harris	11	327	101*	4	46·71
Capt E H Cox, A-D-C	12	371	97*	3	41·22
Mr S W Edgerley, CS, Pte Secy.	12	117	30	1	10·64
Surgeon-Major H Martin, M O	10	161	28	0	16·10
Sergt Elliott	10	82	21	1	9·10
Pte Langton	8	52	22	0	6·50
Corpl Sharpe	10	42	18	1	4·67
Pte Dagman	8	34	8	0	4·25
Sergt Lyons	10	23	8*	3	3·28

* Not out.

The bowling averages are given below :—

	No. of overs.	No. of runs.	No. of Maidens.	No. of wickets.	Average.
Corpl Sharpe	302·2	458	115	60	7·63
Sergt Lyons	110·3	188	21	19	9·89
H E Lord Harris	191·2	365	58	27	13·52
Sergt Elliott	101	215	21	12	17·92
Col F W Rhodes	82·4	280	5	13	21·54

The match lost was the one against the Poona Gymkhana.

TENNYSON, RUSKIN, AND BROWNING.

IN the fascinating volume recently issued ("Records of Tennyson, Ruskin and Browning" by Mrs. Annie Ritchie, Macmillan and Co.,) the accomplished daughter of one of the greatest novelists of modern England discourses of our three greatest poets—Tennyson, Browning, and Ruskin. For although Ruskin is not known technically as a poet, his so-called poetry being but a puny offspring of the Muse, yet, writes a home contemporary, his "prose is grand verse," as Lowell said of the prose of Emerson. This book is not exactly biographical, not exactly critical, not altogether a series of personal recollections, but a blending of all three, written in that easy and charming style which one rejoices to find in Thackeray's daughter. It is a series of pen-pictures, combined with attempts to analyse and estimate the value of the work of three great men of genius, whose service to our literature and our life has been incalculable. Here are some of them :—

TENNYSON'S FIRST VERSES.

The Laureate's first verses, so I once heard him say, were written upon a slate which his brother Charles put into his hand one Sunday at Louth, when all the elders of the party were going into church, and the child was left alone. Charles gave him a subject—the flowers in the garden—and when he came back from church little Alfred brought the slate to his brother all covered with written lines of blank verse. They were made on the model of Thomson's "Seasons," the only poetry he had ever read. One can picture it all to one's self, the flowers in the garden, the verses, the little poet with waiting eyes, and the young brother scanning the lines. "Yes, you can write," said Charles, and he gave Alfred back the slate.

I have also heard another story of his grandfather, later on, asking him to write an elegy on his grandmother, who had recently died, and when it was written putting ten shillings into his hands and saying, "There, that is the first money you have ever earned by your poetry, and, take my word for it, it will be the last."

ARTHUR HALLAM.

This is what Mrs. Ritchie has to say of Arthur Hallam, who was engaged to Tennyson's sister, and whose death in "Vienna's fatal walls" suggested the theme of "In Memoriam" : "He seemed to tread the earth as a spirit from some better world," writes his father. A correspondent—who is, so I have been told, Arthur Hallam's and Tennyson's common friend, Mr. Gladstone—says with deep feeling : "It has pleased God that in his death, as well as in his life and nature, he should be marked beyond ordinary men. When much time has elapsed, when most bereavements will be forgotten, he will still be remembered, and his place, I fear, will be felt to be still vacant ; singularly as his mind was calculated by its native tendencies to work powerfully and for good, in an age full of import to the nature and destinies of man." How completely these words (which seem so familiar in their unmistakable tones) have been carried out ! The father lived to see the young man's unconscious influence working through his friend's genius, and reaching whole generations unborn at the time of his death. A lady, speaking of Arthur Hallam long after, said with emotion to Lord Tennyson, "I think he was perfect." "And so he was," said Lord Tennyson, "as near perfection as a mortal man can be." Arthur Hallam was a man of remarkable intellect. He could take in the most difficult and abstruse ideas with an extraordinary rapidity and insight. On one occasion he began to work one afternoon, and mastered a difficult book of Descartes at a single sitting. In the preface to the Memorials Mr. Hallam speaks of this peculiar clearness of perception and facility for acquiring knowledge ; but, above all, the father dwells on his son's undeviating sweetness of disposition and adherence to his sense of what was right.

TENNYSON'S EARLIER STRUGGLES.

Alfred Tennyson had come to live in London. He was poor ; he had in turn to meet that struggle with wholesome poverty which brings the vagueness of genius into contact with reality, and teaches, better, perhaps, than any other science, the patience, the forbearance, and knowledge of life which belongs to it. "The Princess," with all her lovely court and glowing harmonies, was created in London, among the fogs and smuts of Lincoln's-inn, although, like all works of true art, this poem must have grown by degrees in other times and places, as the poet came and went, free, unshackled, meditating, indicting. . . . I have heard them all speak of these London days, when Alfred Tennyson lived in poverty with his friends and his golden dreams. He lived in the Temple, at 58, Lincoln's-inn-fields, and elsewhere. . . . Carlyle and Mr. Fitzgerald used to be often with Tennyson at that time. They used to dine together at the Cork Tavern in the Strand, [Fleet-street ?] among other places ; sometimes Tennyson and Carlyle took long solitary walks late into the night.

THE LAUREATE'S ISLE OF WIGHT HOME.

The very names of the people who have stood upon the lawn at Farring-ford would be an interesting study for some future biographer—Longfellow, Maurice, Kingsley, the Duke of Argyll, Locker, Dean Stanley, the Prince Consort. Good Garibaldi once planted a tree there, off which some too ardent Republican broke a branch before twenty-four hours had passed. Here came Clough in the last year of his life. Here Mrs. Cameron fixed her lens, marking the well-known faces as they passed—Darwin, Browning, and Henry Taylor, Watts and Aubrey de Vere, Lecky and Jowett, and a score of others. I first knew the place in the autumn, but perhaps it is even more beautiful in spring-time, when all day the lark trills high overhead, and then when the lark has flown out of hearing the thrushes begin, and the air is sweet with scents from the many fragrant shrubs. The woods are full of anemones and primroses ; narcissus grows wild in the lower fields ; a lovely creamy stream of flowers flows along the lanes, and lies hidden in the levels ; hyacinth pools of blue shine in the woods ; and then with a later burst of glory comes the gorse, lighting up the country round about, and blazing round about the beacon hill. The beacon hill stands behind Farringford. If you cross the little wood of nightingales and thrushes and follow the lane where the blackthorn hedges shine in spring-time (lovely dials that illuminate to show the hour), you come to the downs, and climbing their smooth steeps you reach "High Down," where the beacon-staff stands firm upon the mound. Then, following the line of the cliffs, you come at last to the Needles, and may look down upon the ridge of rocks that rise crisp, sharp, shining, out of the blue wash of fierce delicious waters. . . . Some people camping in the New Forest once told me of a mysterious figure in a cloak coming suddenly upon them out of a deep glade, passing straight on, looking neither to the right nor the left. "It was either a ghost or it was Tennyson," said they.

A BOY'S IDEA OF TENNYSON.

People have different ideas of poets. Mrs. B——, of Totland Bay, once asked a Freshwater boy, who was driving her, "if he knew Mr. Tennyson."—"He makes poets for the Queen," said the boy. "What do you mean ?" said the lady, amused. "I don't know what they means," said the boy, "but p'liceman often see him walking about a-making of 'em under the stars."

TENNYSON'S BEST COMPLIMENT.

Perhaps the best compliment that Tennyson ever received was one day, walking in Covent-garden, when he was suddenly stopped by a rough-looking man, who held out his hand, and said, "You're Mr. Tennyson. Look here, sir, here am I. I've been drunk for six days out of the seven, but if you will shake me by the hand I'm d——d if I ever get drunk again."

Mrs. Ritchie does not say whether the poet complied with the drunken man's request, but we hope he did.

RUSKIN'S HOUSE AT BRANTWOOD.

The house is white, plain, and comfortable, absolutely unpretending. I remember noticing with a thrill the umbrella-stand in the glass-door. So Mr. Ruskin had an umbrella just like other people ! It seemed to me to be a dwelling planned for sunshine, and sunshine on the lakes is of a quality so sweet and rare that it counts for more than in any other place. The brightness of Brantwood, the squareness, and its unaffected comfortableness, were, I think, the chief characteristics. You had a general impression of solid, old-fashioned furniture, of ambercoloured damask curtains, and coverings : there were Turners and other water-colour pictures in curly frames upon the drawing-room walls—a Prout, I think, among them ; there was a noble Titian in the dining-room, and the full-length portrait of a child in a blue sash over the sideboard has become familiar since then to the readers of "Præterita" ; and most certainly was there an absence of any of the art-diphthongs and peculiarities of modern taste ; only the simplest and most natural arrangements for the comfort of the inmates and their guests—Turkey carpets, steady round tables, and above all, a sense of cheerful hospitable kindness which seems to be traditional at Brantwood. Ruskin dispensed to his guests fine wheaten bread and Scotch cakes in many a crisp circlet and crescent, and trout from the lake, and strawberries such as grow only on the Brantwood slopes.

RUSKIN AT CARLYLE'S.

I heard a pretty account once from Mr. Alfred Lyttelton of a visit paid by Ruskin to Carlyle in the familiar room in Cheyne-walk (*sic*, *now*, it should be, Mrs. Ritchie !), with the old picture of Cromwell on the wall, and Mrs. Carlyle's little tables and pretty knickknacks still in their quiet order. Mr. Ruskin had been ill not long before, and as he talked on of something he cared about Mr. Lyttelton, said his eyes lighted up, and he seemed agitated and moved. Carlyle stopped him short, saying the subject was too interesting. "You must take care," he said, with that infinite kindness which Carlyle could show. "You will be making yourself ill once more." And Ruskin, quite simply, like a child, stopped short. "You are right," he said, calling Carlyle "master," and then went on to talk of something else, as dull, no doubt, as anything could be that Ruskin and Carlyle could talk about together.

RUSKIN'S DREAM.

Another legend, which I cannot vouch for either, but which seems suitable somehow, begins with a dream, in which Ruskin dreamt himself a Franciscan friar. Now I am told that when he was at Rome there was a beggar on the steps of the Pincio who begged of Mr. Ruskin every day as he passed, and who always received something. On one occasion the grateful beggar suddenly caught the outstretched hand and kissed it. Mr. Ruskin stopped short, drew his hand hastily away, and then with a sudden impulse, bending forward, kissed the beggar's cheek. The next day the man came to Mr. Ruskin's lodging to find him, bringing a gift, which he offered with tears in his eyes. It was a relic, he said, a shred of brown cloth, which had once formed part of the robe of St. Francis. Mr. Ruskin remembered his dream when the poor beggar brought fourth his relic, and thence, so I am told, came his pilgrimage to the convent of St. Francis of Assisi, where he beheld those frescoes by Giotto, which seemed to him more lovely than anything Tintoret himself had ever produced.

ELIZABETH BARRETT BROWNING.

The hours seemed to my sister and to me warmer, more full of interest and peace, in her sitting-room than elsewhere. Whether at Florence, at Rome, at Paris, or in London once more she seemed to carry her own atmosphere always, something serious, motherly, absolutely artless, yet impassioned, noble, and sincere. I can recall the slight figure in its thin black dress, the writing apparatus by the sofa, the tiny inkstand, the quill-nibbed pen—the unpretentious implements of her magic. "She was a little woman; she liked little things," Mr. Browning used to say. Her miniature editions of the classics are still carefully preserved, with her name written in each in her delicate,sensitive handwriting, and always with her husband's name above her own, for she dedicated all her books to him; it was a fancy that she had.

A PICTURE OF MRS. BROWNING'S EARLY HOME.

Mrs. Ritchie, with her little son, paid a visit to Hope End, the home of Elizabeth Barrett's girlhood, and thus describes it:—

Everything was wild, abrupt, and yet suddenly harmonious. We passed an unsuspected lake covered with water-lilies. A flock of sheep at full-gallop plunged across the road; then came ponies with long manes, and round, wondering eyes, trotting after us. Sometimes in the Alps one has met such herds, wild creatures, sympathetic, not yet afraid! Finally we caught sight of the river, where a couple of water-fowl were flying into the sedges. But where was the wild swan's nest, and why was not the great god Pan there blowing upon his reed? It all seemed so natural and so vivid that I should not have been startled to see him sitting quietly by the side of the river.

BROWNING AND THE BRASS KETTLE.

Mr. Browning once told us a little anecdote of the Carlyles at tea in Cheyne-row, and of Mrs. Carlyle pouring out the tea, while a brass kettle was boiling on the hob, and Mr. Browning presently, seeing that the kettle was needed, and that Carlyle was not disposed to move, rose from his own chair, and filled the teapot for his hostess, and then stood by her tea-table still talking, and absently holding the smoking kettle in his hand. "Can't you put it down?" said Mrs. Carlyle suddenly; and Mr. Browning, confused and somewhat absent, immediately popped the kettle down upon the carpet, which was a new one. Mrs. Carlyle exclaimed in horror—I have no dout she was half-laughing—"See how fine he has grown! He does not any longer know what to do with the kettle." And, sure enough, when Mr. Browning penitently took it up again, a brown oval mark was to be seen clearly stamped and burned upon the new carpet. "You can imagine what I felt," said Mr. Browning. "Carlyle came to my rescue. "Ye should have been more explicit,' said he to his wife!"

BROWNING'S KINDLY ENCOURAGEMENT.

To a young lady author who was disgusted with her early failures, and who was asked by Mr. Hamilton Aide when her next book was coming out, and who replied sharply, "Never," Mr. Browning said, "All in good time"; and then "he went on to ask us if we remembered the epitaph on the Roman lady who sat at home, who span wool. 'You must spin your wool some day,' he said kindly to the would-be authoress, 'every woman has wool to spin of some sort or another. Isn't it so?' he asked, and he turned to his wife. I went home feeling quite impressed by the little speech—it had been so gravely and kindly made."

MRS. BROWNING'S RELIGION.

Churches do all of them, as at present constituted, seem too narrow and low to hold true Christianity in its proximate development. I, at least, cannot help believing them so. (This was in a letter to Leigh Hunt.)

BROWNING A POET FOR THE OLD.

Browning is a poet for the old as well as for the young. Some poets write of summer, others of spring. Browning belongs even more to wintry times, or to the early silent months which precede spring—the branches of the trees may be dry and frozen, but in them lies the sap of hope and life; the frost-bound earth contains the harvests of the year, its joys and fragrance and sweetness to be. Who more than Browning has ever made us realise that life which exists alongside with death, that truth and law which underlie confusion?

"I press God's lamp
Close to my breast, its splendour
Soon or late will pierce the gloom.'

BROWNING AS A FRIEND.

I often find myself going back to Darwin's saying about the duration of a man's friendships being one of the best measures of his worth, and Browning's friendships are very characteristic and convincing. He specially loved Landor, to whom he and his wife were good Samaritans indeed. For the Tennysons his was also a real and warm affection. Was there ever a happier dedication than that of his collected selections?

"To Alfred Tennyson.
In poetry illustrious and consummate,
In friendship noble and sincere"?

How enduring was his friendship for Mr. Proctor, and how often has his faithful coming cheered the dear and kind old man! Of his feeling for Mr. Milsand I have already spoken. Among the women who were Mr Browning's real and confidential friends there is the same sense of trust and dependence.

MR. MALABARI AND LORD TENNYSON.

Mr. Malabari, in the *Indian Spectator*, says he had the privilege of spending a holiday with him at his beautiful place in Haslemere, in the summer of 1890. Everything that kindly forethought could do for the comfort of the solitary wanderer had been done, and his wish for a quiet time of it anticipated. The Laureate walked in soon after his visitor had been ushered in to the gracious and motherly presence of the hostess, unfortunately an invalid. He appeared to carry his 80 years very lightly, save for some sort of weakness in the lower extremeties. His greetings were more than conventional. To the regular flow of conversation in the forenoon he contributed little. But he grew warmer with the advance of day, and opened a variety of subjects—poetry, philosophy, politics—partly with reference to the East. Lord Tennyson seemed to know more about India than he was given credit for: about India of the Queen he seemed to know more in some respects than our friend Max Muller, "Old Max," as he affectionately called the author of *India: What Can It Teach Us?* He was for Freedom, he took care to explain more than once, but had no patience with those who experimented with the destinies of a race—a hit at the Radicals. At lunch the Laureate was at his best. He ate like an Englishman, and wondered how his guest could manage to make shift on biscuit and water. His disappointment grew into something like indignation when even the national dish of India, curry rice, was quietly given the go-by. The fact was, the visitor sat there as a fraud so far as eating was concerned; he was all ears and eyes—listening to the old man eloquent by his side, watching the changes in his voice and features. He came back to the East at short intervals, explaining how much he loved Oriental literature in his early days, but had to give up Persian, as its eccentric alphabet and the reading from the wrong end to the right tortured his eyes and his head alike. A few minutes after lunch he got up abruptly, with the words —"excuse me now, I am an old fella." This was a signal for the little party to break up. The visitor remained at Blackdown till the evening and was treated to a recital, to all intents and purposes by the Laureate himself, of one of his favourite pieces, in a voice of singular depth and volume. The words came floating majestically, reminding one of the truth as well as the strength of Tennyson's art, its longings, its strivings, and its Time-barred hopefulness, so to put it. The visitor took final leave of his hero as the latter lay half dozing in his chair, with his devoted daughter-in-law in attendance, and murmuring the now familiar excuse as he held out his hand for the third time—"I am an old fella."

THE PRISONERS.

The "Strand Magazine" gives the following from the French of Guy de Maupassant:—There was no sound in the forest except the slight rustle of the snow as it fell upon the trees. It had been falling, small and fine, since midday; it powdered the branches with a frosty moss, cast a silver veil over the dead leaves in the hollow, and spread upon the pathways a great, soft, white carpet that thickened the immeasurable silence amid this ocean of trees. Before the door of the keeper's lodge stood a bare-armed young woman, chopping wood with an axe upon a stone. She was tall, thin and strong—a child of the forest, a daughter and wife of gamekeepers. A voice called from within the house: "Come in, Berthine; we are alone to-night, and it is getting dark. There may be Prussians or wolves about."

"I have finished mother. There's nothing to be frightened at." Then she brought in her fagots and her logs, and piled them up at the chimney-side, went out again to close the shutters—enormous shutters of solid oak—and then, when she again came in, pushed the heavy bolts of the door.

Her mother was spinning by the fire, a wrinkled, old woman who had grown timorous with age. "I don't like father to be out," said she. "Two women have no strength."

The younger answered: "Oh, I could very well kill a wolf or a Prussian, I can tell you." And she turned her eyes to a large revolver hanging over the fireplace. Her husband had been put into the army at the beginning of the Prussian invasion, and the two women had remained alone with her father, the old gamekeeper, Nicholas Pichou, who had obstinately refused to leave his home and go into the town.

The nearest town was Rethel, an old fortress perched on a rock. The Prussians were not far off; for their scouts had already twice pushed across the forest as far as Nicholas Pichou's lodge. The old keeper had gone that day to announce that a small detachment of German infantry had stopped at his house the day before, about two in the afternoon, and had gone away again almost directly. The subaltern in command spoke French. When the old man went on such errands he took with him his two dogs, and he left his two women, advising them to lock themselves into the house as soon as night began to fall.

The young one was afraid of nothing. She was hanging her saucepan over the fire to make the soup, when she stopped short, listened to a vague sound which had reached her by way of the chimney, and murmured: "There is someone walking in the wood—seven or eight men at least."

Her mother, alarmed, stopped her wheel and muttered: "Oh, good Lord! And father not here!"

She had not finished speaking when violent blows shook the door. The women made no answer, and a loud, guttural voice called out, "Open the door." Then, after a pause, the same voice repeated, "Open the door, or I'll break it in."

Then Berthine slipped into her pocket the big revolver from over the mantelpiece, and having put her ear to the crack of the door asked, "Who are you?"

The voice answered: "I am the detachment that came the other day. Open the door, or I will break it in."

The keeper's wife had no choice; she promptly drew the great bolt, and pulling back the door she beheld six Prussian men, the same who had come the day before. She said in a firm tone, "What do you want here at this time of night?"

The officer replied: "I had lost my way. I recognised the house. I have had nothing to eat since the morning, nor my men either."

The keeper's wife stepped back. "Come in," said she.

They came in powdered with snow and with a sort of mossy cream on their helmets that made them look like meringues. They seemed tired, worn out.

"Sit down," said she, "and I'll make you some soup. You do look quite knocked up."

Then she bolted the door again. She poured some more water into her saucepan, threw in more butter and potatoes; then, unhooking a piece of bacon that hung in the chimney, she cut off half, and added that also to the stew. The eyes of the six men followed her every movement with an air of awakened hunger. They had set their guns and helmets in a corner, and sat waiting on their benches like well-behaved school children. The mother had begun to spin again, but she threw terrified glances at the invading soldiers. There was no sound except the slight purring of the wheel, the crackle of the fire, and the bubbling of the water as it grew hot. But all at once a strange noise made them all start—something like a hoarse breathing at the door, the breathing of an animal, deep and snorting. One of the Germans had sprung towards the guns.

The woman with a movement and a smile stopped him. "It is the wolves," said she. "They are like you; they are wandering about, hungry." The man would hardly believe, he wanted to see for himself; and as soon as the door was opened he perceived two great gray beasts making off at a quick, long trot. He came back to his seat, murmuring, "I should not have believed it."

The men ate voraciously; their mouths opened from ear to ear to take the largest of gulps; their round eyes opened sympathetically with their jaws, and their swallowing was like the gurgle of rain in a water-pipe. Then, as they were thirsty, the keeper's wife went down into the cellar to draw cider for them. She was a long time gone. When Berthine came back she was laughing, laughing slyly to herself. She gave the Germans her pitcher of drink. Then she too had her supper, with her mother, at the other end of the kitchen.

The soldiers had finished eating and were falling asleep, all six, around the table. From time to time a head would fall heavily on the board, then the man, starting awake, would sit up. Berthine said to the officer: "You may just as well lie down here before the fire. There's plenty of room for six. I'm going up to my room with my mother."

The two women went to the upper floor. The Prussians stretched themselves on the stone floor, their feet to the fire, their heads on their rolled-up cloaks, and soon the six were snoring. They had certainly been asleep for a considerable time when a shot sounded, and so loud that it seemed to be fired close against the walls of the house. The soldiers sat up instantly. There were two more shots, and then three more.

The door of the staircase opened hastily, and the keeper's wife appeared, barefooted, a short petticoat over her nightdress, a candle in her hand, and a face of terror. She whispered: "Here are the French—two hundred of them at least. If they find you here, they will burn the house. Go down, quick, into the cellar, and don't make a noise. If you make a noise, we are lost." The officer, scared, murmured: "I will, I will. Which way do we go down?"

The young women hurriedly raised the narrow, square trapdoor, and the men disappeared by the winding stair, one after another going underground, backwards, so as to feel the steps with their feet. But when the point of the last helmet had disappeared, Berthine, shutting down the heavy oaken plank, thick as a wall, and hard as steel, kept in place by clamps and a padlock, turned the key twice, slowly, and then began to laugh with a laugh of silent rapture, and with a wild desire to dance over the heads of her prisoners.

Berthine at once re-lighted her fire, put on her saucepan once more, and made more soup, murmuring: "Father will be tired to-night." Then she sat down and waited. A distant barking reached her. She began to whistle like a huntsman, and almost immediately two immense dogs loomed through the shadows, and jumped upon her with signs of joy. She held them by the neck to keep them from running away, and called with all her might: "Halloa, father!"

A voice, still very distant, answered: "Halloa, Berthine!"

She waited some moments, then called again: "Halloa, father! Don't pass in front of the grating. There are Prussians in the cellar."

All at once the black outline of the man showed on the left. He asked uneasily: "Prussians in the cellar! What are they doing there?"

The young woman began to laugh. "I put them in the cellar to keep cool." And she related the whole adventure; how she had frightened them with shots of the revolver, and shut them up in the cellar.

The old man asked: "What do you expect me to do with them at this time of night?"

She answered: "Go and fetch M. Lavigne and his men. He'll take them prisoners; and won't he be pleased!"

A quarter of an hour later Pichou started again. Berthine, with her head in her hands, waited.

The prisoners were moving about. They shouted and called, and beat continually with their guns on the immovable trap-door of the celler. Then they began to fire their guns through the grating, hoping, no doubt, to be heard if any German detachment were passing in the neighbourhood.

The keeper's wife did not stir; but all this noise tried her nerves and irritated her. An evil anger awoke in her; she would have liked to kill them, the wretches, to keep them quiet. Then, as her impatience increased, she began to look at the clock and count the minutes. At last the hands marked the time which she had fixed for their coming.

She opened the door once more to listen for them. She perceived a shadow moving cautiously. She was frightened, and screamed. It was her father. He said: "They sent me so see if there's any change."

"No, nothing."

Then he in his turn gave a long, strident whistle into the darkness.

M. Lavigne, trembling with excitement, appeared with his men and posted them so as to surround the house on all sides. He stamped his foot on the trap-door and called: "Mr. Prussian officer!" The German did not reply.

The Major repeated: "Mr. Prussian officer!" It was in vain. For a whole twenty minutes he summoned this silent officer to capitulate with arms and baggage, promising him life and military honours for himself and his soldiers. But he obtained no sign of consent or of hostility. The situation was becoming difficult.

Major Lavigne appeared upon the threshold of the keeper's lodge. He had just framed his plan of attack, and gave his word of command in a ringing voice: "Plumber Planchet and his men! Unfasten the gutters of the house.

In a quarter of an hour some twenty yards of leaden gutter pipe were brought to the Major. Then, with innumerable prudent precautions, he had a little round hole bored in the edge of the trap-door, and having laid out an aqueduct from the pump to this opening, annouced with an air of satisfaction: "We are going to give these German gentlemen something to drink." A wild cheer of admiration burst forth, followed by shouts of delight and roars of laughter. The Major organised gangs of workers, who were to be employed in relays of five minutes. Then he commanded: "Pump!"

And the iron handle having been put in motion, a little sound rustled along the pipes and slipped into the cellar, falling from step to step with the tinkle of a waterfall. An hour passed; then two, then three.

The enemy was moving now. Sounds of rattling, of speaking, of splashing, could be heard. Then towards eight in the morning, a voice issued from the grating: "I want to speak to the French officer."

Lavigne answered from the window without putting out his head too far: "Do you surrender?"

"I surrender."

"Then pass out your guns."

A weapon was immediately seen to appear out of the hole and fall into the snow; then a second, a third—all; and the same voice declared: "I have no more. Make haste. I am drowned."

The Major commanded: "Stop." And the handle of the pump fell motionless. Then, having filled the kitchen with soldiers, all standing armed, he slowly lifted the trap-door. Six drenched heads appeared, six fair heads with long, light hair, and the six Germans were seen issuing forth one by one, shivering, dripping, scared.

WHAT IT IS LIKE TO STARVE.

In the first of "Things Seen," a series of articles by David Christie Murray, now appearing in the columns of the *St. James's Gazette*, we read the following:—

Eight or ten years ago I was sitting in the Savage Club, in the company of four distinguished men of letters. One was the editor of a London daily, and he was talking rather too humbly, as I thought, about his own career. "I do not suppose," he said, "that any man in my present position has experienced in London the privations I knew when I first came here. I was hungry for three days, twenty years back, and for three nights I slept in the park." One of the party turned to me. "You cap that, Christie?" I answered, "Four nights on the Embankment. Four days hungry." My left-hand neighbour was a poet, and he chimed in laconically "Five."

This has set me thinking. Undistinguished man of letters as I am, my experiences of destitution and utter misery may be worthy of perusal. There is one peculiarity about the "hard up" which, to the eye of experience, is a certain index of the condition of the individual. The man who is in work, who has no exact cares for the morrow, walks with head erect—he can face the world, he is earning his living, his mind is in comparative rest. But the needy one, the man who possesses not a sou, who has probably had no square meal for weeks, and sees no prospect of ever getting one—his eyes are downcast upon the pavement, he seeks furtively the unlikely, he has become a believer in chance—someone may have dropped a coin, a purse; in any event he must have tabacco, and last night's clubbites will surely have dropped here and there what is known to the fraternity as "Piccadilly twist" or "hard-up." Even the brazen tramp has acquired this habit of looking down upon the pavement—perhaps he has been but the creature of circumstances, and was once a "new chum" fresh from the lap of ease. 'Tis now five years since I last starved—I have had three turns at it, and I cannot rid myself of this habit. *Magna est vis consuetudinis.* My first experience of starvation was in Tasmania, when I was seventeen years of age. I had run away from the ship on board of which I served as an apprentice, and for a couple of months I tramped the country in search of work. Things were slack, and I was a "new chum" and I fear, somewhat of a fool. I obtained here and there an odd job, just sufficiently often to keep myself from utter destitution, but on Christmas Eve of 1881 I was at the end of my resources. I had not a penny, my wardrobe was all on my back—I was in every way "stoney-broke." Christmas Day came—no breakfast! Used, as I had been, to the comforts and family gatherings of home, this idea of starvation on such a day was especially hard to me. I walked hopelessly about the streets of Launceston. Everywhere were signs of preparation for the forthcoming feast—and I was out alone. At twelve o'clock in the day I met an acquaintance with whom I had "lumped" on the wharf. He was in the same predicament as myself, only he possessed a good plug of tobacco. We shared—I can almost feel now the lump which rose in my throat at this unexpected fortune and kindness. Our dinner consisted of a series of "chews"; but keen as is the imagination of youth, neither of us, despite our assumed jocularity, could convert that plug of "hard" into roast beef and plum pudding. The next day and the next we fought it out with hunger—together left the town each night and camped in the surrounding bush—on the fourth day—work!

Christmas seems always to have been an eventful period of my life. The Christmas of 1885 I spent as man-in-possession at an engraver's shop in Poland-street, Oxford-street. I was in under a warrant of distress for rent, and I passed the day (and many others) alone in the dingy workshops at the rear of the premises. For a whole year I had been out of work, and, as events turned out, I was destined to pass another year before I once more got into it. During that time I suffered the torments of hell—food I, scarcely expected—one, two, three days without a scrap were of almost common occurrence. At times I would throw myself upon the ground in utter, hopeless misery, and swear that I would not live it through, that I would have done with it all; and then, something would turn up—I would earn a shilling, say, and life once more be mine. A square meal would clear away every cloud—fourpence would make a man of me—and around me everywhere was the squandering of thousands of pounds on the most idle trivialities. With what feeling would I watch the "gyrating squirrels" in the parks, the ladies shopping in Regent-street, the gentlemen returning home well primed from their clubs—and fourpence would have made a man of me for a day! And yet there is an infinity of tender recollection woven around that time. Amongst the very poor I always experienced the utmost kindness; they looked up to me as something better than themselves, despite my shabby coat; and, with scarcely a crust of their own, they would pity me and my hard lot. One incident among others of these times I shall never forget. I was lying down upon the grass in Hyde Park; I was spent with long fasting (it was four days since I had tasted food), my head was light with wandering, half delirious thoughts, and all energy had left me. I prayed heartily for death to end my misery. On a sudden I felt a light touch upon my arm. I looked up; a woman was bending over by me—one of the frail sisterhood who haunt—the West-end of London of a night. How she ever guessed my condition I do not know—perchance I uttered some sound in my agony, or my recumbent figure spoke to her woman's sympathy of hopelessness and misery—I never asked. Long she sat beside me, and spoke in low, womanly tones; bid me be of good cheer, recounted her own hardships and miseries of years ago, and left me with a quiet good-bye and a soft shake of the hand, better and happier for her words of sympathy. Long after she had gone—until night fell—I sat there. At last I rose to my feet (oh! how weak and faint I was), and made my way towards Hyde Park-corner. As I reached the gates I mechanically put a hand into one of my coat pockets. There was something there I did not remember; I drew it forth—she had, whilst talking to me, quietly dropped her purse into my pocket. There was no chance of return; I question whether even if I had seen her again I should have done more than thank her. I was mad with hunger, and here was money—aye, a piece of gold amongst the rest; my only thought then was to obtain food.

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THE ALLEGED LITERARY FRAUDS.

At the Old Bailey on the 22nd ult. before the Common Serjeant, William J. Morgan, Charles Montague Clarke, Joseph Sidney Tomkins, David Tomlie, Sir Gilbert Campbell, and William Henry Steadman were again placed in the dock to answer the indictment charging them with obtaining money from various persons with intent to defraud.

Mr. C. Mathews, Mr. C. F. Gill, and Mr. Guy Stevenson prosecuted; Mr. Paul Taylor defended Clarke, Mr. Lever Tomlie, and Mr. Bonner Sir Gilbert Campbell.

Alice Emery, Gray's-inn-road, spoke to having in Jan. 1891 a bedroom to let. Steadman took the room at 5s. a week rent, on a reference from Morgan.—Was the rent regularly paid? No.—The witness was questioned about an advertisement which Steadman was said to have inserted; but the document referred to was not forthcoming.

William Palmer, clerk to Messrs. W. H. Smith, spoke to Steadman taking lodgings at his house. He left owing about £11.—How did he spend his time? In writing letters, pamphlets, &c. There were piles of them on the sofas awaiting postage at times. He left quires of note paper behind.—Did he leave behind any copies of *Truth*? Yes.—What did you do with the documents? I sold them to a man who called at my house.

By Steadman: He sold the documents to a Mr. Paternoster, who said that he was an agent of *Truth*.—How much were you paid for the document? £2.—Did you sell other articles? There was nothing worth selling there—(laughter)—but I sold one or two old pairs of trousers to the baker boy. (Laughter.)—Were there not about fifty books—standard works? Yes.—Were there not in my wardrobe two very valuable dressing gowns? One was too small, and the other was too old to wear. (Laughter.)—Steadman: I am a very small man, my lord. (Laughter renewed.)—He remembered that he (Steadman) paid £1 off what was owing.

Charles Frederick Walters, clerk to the British Mutual Bank, Ludgate-circus, spoke to the account opened by Morgan, who described himself as an artist's agent, in March 1891; also to the account of the Artists' Alliance, which was operated upon by Morgan. The sum of £200 passed through that account. Witness next spoke to the account of Steadman. About £350 passed through this account. Morgan drew the cheques. Some of the cheques paid in were Irish and Scotch, for which small charges were paid. There were also cheques from Guernsey, Welshpool, and many other places, which showed that Morgan had been in the habit of receiving money from all parts of the United Kingdom.

Cornelius Sexton, detective-sergeant, Scotlandyard, said when he arrested Steadman at Brighton the accused said, "Well, I am perfectly innocent of the charge, and will most willingly accompany you. Lord Salisbury is most seriously to blame that I am mixed up in these unpleasant proceedings. (Laughter.) Now, officer, do your duty, I am ready to do mine."

Steadman: You found a number of cheques?—Yes.

The Judge: Do you ask anything about the conversation with the officer about Lord Salisbury?

Steadman: No. my lord; it only referred to the correspondence.

Henry Hayter, detective sergeant, Scotlandyard, proved the arrest of Clarke, at the Banbridge Station, county Down.

Charles Richards, inspector of police, Scotlandyard, spoke to going to the Marlborough Gallery, and seeing Morgan and Tomkins. In reply to the charge Morgan said, "That is a long way to go back. Who is doing this? This will do me a lot of harm with the International," Witness arrested Sir G. Campbell at 8, Barnard's-inn. In reply to the warrant he said, "I suppose 'Labby' has done this. I don't quite know where I have benefited by this business." In reply to witness, he said, "I have had some cheques, but I never held shares in the Authors' Alliance." Witness went to Marlborough Gallery. Tomlie said, "What do you want, sir? Are you an artist." (Laughter.) Witness replied, "No, I am not an artist, but I take great interest in societies of this kind." There were some 500 pictures. Whilst he was there a person called for a MS. Tomlie spoke to Morgan, who came forward and said, "Oh, yes; it is in the hands of the readers." He saw a number of documents and letters of complaint. One of the letters was in respect of a picture sent from San Francisco, which the society had promised to purchase. There were letters asking for the return of subscriptions, which it was stated had been sent by mistake, the writers believing that Morgan was the W. G. Morgan, the novelist. He added together the subscriptions, which amounted to £2,400. There were 346 names of subscribers. The witness detailed articles and documents found at the gallery, which it was alleged went to prove an association between the parties. There was also found the following draft letter, written by Sir Gilbert Campbell to the editor of *Truth*:—"Sir,—You have attacked me personally, but I do not for a moment imagine that you will publish my reply. Mr. Cruthers must know perfectly well that I never received the letter which he says he sent me. A lucky thing for him, considering the impertinent tenour in which it was couched. The person who sees no difference between the words 'Sir G. Campbell, Bart.,' and 'Sir G. Campbell, M.P.,' must be rather weak in intellect or deficient in education. And now for 'the man Labouchere.' Is your past record sufficiently clear and healthy to permit you to pose as a *censor morum?* How often have you been castigated like an ill-natured cur for your malignant scurrility? I shall not reply in writing to any of your attacks. The names of the ladies and gentlemen who have joined the society (and who have taken no notice whatever of your Grub-street sewage) are a sufficient guarantee for its position, and so I leave you, like some loathsome reptile, to swelter in your self-created garbage.—I am, sir, your obedient servant,(Signed) GILBERT CAMPBELL." (Laughter.)

This concluded the case for the prosecution, and the Court adjourned.

EXTRAORDINARY WILL CASE.

At the Old Bailey on the 22nd ult. Margaret Josephine Smith, thirty, governess; Sarah Ingram, sixty, cook; Thomas Alliston, thirty-seven, gardner; John Paul, sixty; and William Micklethwaite, forty-five, a clerk, were indicted before Mr. Commissioner Kerr for forging and uttering a deed purporting to be signed by a deceased gentleman named Parks—Mr. Tatlock and Mr. Greenfield defended Micklethwaite, Mr. Sylvester appeared for Smith, and Mr. Eldridge for the other defendants.

In opening the case for the prosecution, Mr. Mathews who, with Mr. Horace Avory, prosecuted, said the facts were as remarkable and extraordinary as any that had ever been laid before a court of justice. The deed, the subject of the charge, bore date March 23, 1886, but it did not come into operation until some time in the following year. Under this deed a claim of £20,000 was made upon the estate of a deceased gentleman named John Cornelius Parks, who, prior to his death, resided at Auckland House, Teddington, and who died worth £100,000. For about four years prior to his death the female prisoner Smith rented Gordon Lodge, which was near to Auckland House, and which also belonged to Mr. Parks. Between the years 1883 and 1885 Smith was very prominently before the public as a litigant, and she seemed to have been singularly unlucky in her legal proceedings,whether she brought suits against the living or the dead. In 1885 she brought an action against the estate of a deceased lady named Hughes. At the time she was endeavouring to propound a will, but on June 12 that action was dismissed. That these matters were all known to Mr. Parks was certain, and on June 13 he appeared to have put a distress into the prisoner's house. The men were in possession two or three days, and were then withdrawn. Smith appeared to very much desire to thrust her presence on old Mr. Parks. Over and over again she was refused admission at the front door, but occasionally she managed to gain access through the back door. Alliston had been a gardener and Ingram a cook in Mr. Parks' service; but both were dismissed in October 1885. Mr. Parks died on Jan. 4, 1887, but on Jan. 6 a letter was received addressed to him in the handwriting of the prisoner. It was dated Jan. 2 and contained a New-year's card. It began "Dear sir," and went on to say that she was longing to get back, but as he thought it was better she should remain away until her claims—she was then proceeding with her appeal in Hughes' matter—were decided. She said that no one knew of "that affair," but that it would bring about her long-looked-for happiness. She thanked him for his beautiful card, sent her best love and wishes, and concluded, "Yours sincerely, M. J. Smith." It was evident from this that Smith was going to put forward the story that for years she had been on terms of the greatest intimacy with the deceased, but the case for the prosecution was this that the letter which was dated from Laurence-road, Nottinghill, was never written until prisoner Smith well knew that Mr. Parks was dead. "That affair, no doubt, was intended to refer to the supposed engagement with Mr. Parks's son which she desired to show he countenanced, and with regard to which she afterwards based her claim of £20,000. On the night of Jan. 9 a great commotion was heard at the front door, and on members of the family going to see what was the matter, they found prisoner Smith endeavouring to force her way into the house. The servants were obstructing her entrance,and she was exclaiming, "Oh, no, he's not dead," and so on, and she said she would not believe it until she had seen his dead body. She also said I believe you all know I am his future daughter-in-law, and that if his son refuses to marry me within three months of his father's death he will have to hand me over £20,000." There appeared to have been some difficulty in what way the claim should be put forward,and a will, bond, and settlement were all tried in turn. As to the will a copy of it was sent to Mr. Travers Smith, who had acted for the deceased gentleman with a letter stating that it had been found. The testator's signature was written across a penny stamp, and it was dated the day of the deceased's death, and Ingram and Alliston were put forward as the witnesses of the supposed will. Probate to this will was resisted, and Smith consulted Mr. Cross, a solicitor, of Teddington, who told her that the document was a most dangerous one for anyone to put forward. Smith, upon this, seized the document from Mr. Cross and destroyed it, and the suit was withdrawn. Between Jan. 24 and Feb. 8, she appeared to have determined to put forward a bond and deed, and in these proceedings, Micklethwaite, who had been a solicitor, was a great assistance. The document recited in legal language, that Mr. Parks would settle £30,000 upon Miss Smith as a marriage portion, upon his son marrying her during his (the father's) life-time, but that if the marriage took place within six months of his death the sum named was to be paid out of the estate. The deed also provided that if the son refused to carry out his father's wishes the estate should be charged with a sum of £20,000 which was to be paid to Miss Smith. A copy of this document and a bundle of other letters were sent on to Mr. Parks's son, with a letter explaining that they had been found among the deceased's papers, and that the "old woman," deceased's wife, did not know of them. She failed to obtain the money by this bond, and then came the settlement, by which Smith alleged that a sum of £20,000 was secured to her if the son refused to marry her within three months of his death. The prisoner Paul, who was an estate agent in the Fulham-road, was introduced in connection with this settlement, and Alliston and Micklethwaite were witnesses of the document. Smith commenced an action upon this settlement deed, and the case was tried in the High Court of Chancery. It occupied the attention of the Court several days, and again Smith was unfortunate in her litigation. All the documents produced were ordered to be impounded, and the matter coming to the knowledge of the Treasury this prosecution was instituted.

Witnesses were called, and the case was not concluded when the Court adjourned.

CLERICAL LIFE IN IRELAND.

It is not more than some sixty years, writes the *Churchman*, since a clergyman and an officer fought a duel on the island of Innisfallen, in Killarney Lakes. The clergyman had given unintentional offence to the man of war, one of the garrison of the Castle of Ross. A challenge followed. The parties met on the lonely island. The officer fired his pistol first, and without effect, whereon the clergyman fired his pistol in the air, advanced and shook hands, and the affair was happily over. The same "Parson D.," a well-known Kerry rector, happened to be in Dublin when the famous duel was arranged between O'Connell, who was a native of the same county, and D'Esterre. The person was a young man then, and failing to obtain a seat in the coach which plied between Dublin and the Curragh, where the duel was to be fought, he travelled the whole way standing on the step of the coach-door, and was in time to see the fatal shot fired which slew D'Esterre. His emotion was so great at the sight of the spectacle that he flung his hat in the air, shouting, "Hurrah for the Kerry man!"

Curious stories are told of the same "Parson D." He is said once to have borrowed a congregation of the Roman priest to meet the bishop of the diocese, who had come to preach in his church. The two clergymen were on good terms, too good, indeed, for the Church clergyman had allowed many of his flock to stray to the Roman fold unrebuked. Both were great hunting men, and the priest did not wish to spoil sport, so when a message came from the Protestant rector that the bishop was coming, and he wished to show him a good congregation, the priest after early Mass bade all the "boys" go over to the parish church for the day, and there never was seen such a congregation as that which crowded aisles and seats alike to greet his lordship.

It was far away in the North in those good old days that another eccentric vicar caused one outer wall of his dining-room to be taken down, an old chaise on C-spring to be brought in, and the wall built up again. In the easy old coach the parson would recline, and smoke his pipe and have his glass, and prepare his sermons. Late in life the good man married, and his lady, who proved to be "the better man," brought in two men with a cross-cut saw, who before the astonished eyes of the vicar cleared the parlour of the cherished divan. This was the vicar who introduced an ingenious mechanism by which, to the saving of the parochial funds, he acted as both his own organist and organ-blower, working a barrel organ by a treadle placed in the reading-desk! Speaking of barrel organs, I well remember certain churches where there was no other way of accompanying the service. In one church there was an organ with a couple of popular double chants, to which all the Canticles were sung. The Venite was a difficulty, however. What was to be done with the odd verse? The correct thing to do was to let the organ then play the first part of the chant alone and the voices came in on the second half. This often led to amusing mistakes, and the good old rector had been heard to say, "Boys and girls, will you never learn to *humour the organ?*"

I myself remember a worthy West-country vicar who was both simple-hearted and absent-minded. I have known him put on one boot and forget the other, and go to church with a boot on one foot and a slipper on the other. I have been in his study, and you could look down through the holes in the floor into the kitchen below. And he did not seem to notice that there was anything much amiss, or to be in any degree inconvenienced. But these days of prose and Mrs. Grundy are making a clean sweep of the old eccentricities. The rector is almost an impossibility now (he was no impossibility, but a reality, thirty years ago), who brought two spaniels to church, and encouraged them to sit perfectly well-behaved in the two open windows of the chancel, interested spectators of the service. The days we live in are pruning down originality, and improving things all round in the Church of Ireland.

BANK OF BENGAL.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending October 3, as compared with the statement of September 19, 1892:—

LIABILITIES.	September 19. Rs.	A.	P.	October 3. Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	48,00,000	0	0	48,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits, &c.	1,83,07,688	13	5	1,21,70,904	4	10
Other Deposits, &c.	5,52,03,395	5	3	5,98,98,440	15	0
Bank Post Bills, &c.	3,38,115	4	1	3,61,532	0	1
Sundries	28,63,516	9	11	29,93,229	8	10
Rs.	10,15,62,116	0	8	10,02,24,168	12	9

ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities ..	93,36,971	0	0	94,54,670	0	0
Other authorised Invtmts.	71,43,794	12	0	71,42,257	4	0
Loans on Govt. and other authorised Securities....	96,36,075	6	6	70,56,345	11	10
Credits on do.	63,69,195	2	9	64,79,328	15	10
Bills Discounted, &c.	1,61,18,087	15	10	1,73,10,357	5	9
Balances with other Banks	6,74,780	13	0	7,07,106	2	2
Bullion	26,932	12	9	6,243	3	1
Dead Stock	12,37,964	15	0	12,38,116	1	0
Stamps	8,962	10	1	9,008	8	1
Sundries	16,34,517	2	0	17,39,952	13	2
Cash, &c., at Head Office..	2,42,52,809	8	9	2,33,89,304	7	8
Do. at Branches ..	2,48,22,023	14	0	2,56,91,476	4	2
Rs.	10,15,62,116	0	8	10,02,24,166	12	9

The following is the Bank's memorandum of liabilities and assets up to October 3, 1892:—

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Treasury Balance at Head Office......	55,18,360	Dec.
Do. at Branches........	6,17,824	do.
Other Deposits	46,95,046	Inc.
Post Bills	26,583	Dec.
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments	1,16,161	Inc.
Loans	25,79,729	Dec.
Accounts of Credit	1,10,134	Inc.
Mercantile Bills	8,92,269	do.
Cash at Head Office	8,63,505	Dec.
Do. at Branches	8,69,452	Inc.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for the week ended October 1, 1892, on 461 miles open.

——	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	78,000	1,11,000	4,000	1,93,000
Or per mile of Railway	169	241	9	419
For previous 12 weeks of half-year.	8,84,512	10,18,375	42,458	19,45,345
Total for 13 weeks.	9,62,512	11,29,375	46,458	21,38,345
Comparison.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year	76,570	1,25,462	2,848	2,04,880
Per mile of Ry do.	166	272	6	444
Total to corresponding date do.	9,29,865	13,70,067	42,402	23,42,334

Decrease for the week .... Rs. 11,880
Do. to date.............. " 2,03,989

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, October 8.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor General is pleased to confer the privilege of private "entree" to Government House upon the Resident in Nepal.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Lieut C W H Symonds, 31st Bengal Infy, is appointed to the Survey of India Dept as an Assist Supt, 2nd Grade.

The Governor-General in Council is pleased to grant a license to the Rev. R W Sinclair, Missionary of the Irish Presbyterian Church at Gogha, to solemnize marriages within the limits of the Bhavnagar State in Kathiawar.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. J F Finlay, Secy to the Government of India in the Finance and Commerce Dept, is granted privilege, leave for two months and thirteen days.

Mr. S Jacob is appointed to officiate as Secy to the Government of India in the Finance and Commerce Department, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. J F Finlay, or until further orders.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The following appointments have been made by H E the Commander-in-Chief in India in the Intelligence Branch of the Qrmr-Genl's Dept:—Capt F C Colomb, 42nd Gurkha Rifles, to continue as paid Attache; Lieut P Holland, 5th Punjab Infy, to continue as paid Attache; Lieut W R Robertson, 3rd Dragoon Guards, to be paid Attache; Lieut E Peach, 3rd Madras L Infy to be paid Attache.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs under the leave rules for the Staff Corps; the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty:—Lieut W L Maxwell, I S C, Sqdn Officer and Adjt, 7th Bengal Cavalry, for one year; Lieut M E Willoughby, I S C, Sqdn Officer and Adjt, 2nd Bengal Lancers, for one year; and Lieut H McConaghey, I S C, 7th Bengal Cavalry, for one year.

The undermentioned warrant officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on medical certificate.

Sub-Condr J W Turner, Ordnance Dept, Assist Overseer, Small Arms Ammunition Factory, Dum Dum, for one year.

Lieut C R Johnson, Royal Warwickshire Regt, probationer, I S C, 1st Battn 5th Gurkha Rifles, is permitted to proceed to England, (m c)

Lieut T B Wood, R A, Subaltern, No 7 (Bengal) Mountain Battery, is granted an extension of furlough without pay.

Mr F Barrett, Asst Military Accountant, 2nd class, is granted furlough out of India for one year.

Lieut G R Lamb, R A, Subaltern, No 3 (Peshawar) Mountain Battery, is granted leave in India.

Sub-Condr T Hammond, Ordnance Dept, Bengal, is transferred to the pension establishment.

The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—Indian Staff Corps.—Majors to be Lieut-Colonels.—A T S A Rind, C M G; O'M Creagh, V C; and H A Sawyer.

COMMISSARIAT-TRANSPORT DEPARTMENT.

Madras.

Sub-Condr W Gillespie to be Condr and Sergt J T Radford to be Sub-Condr, to fill existing vacancies caused by the transfer to the pension establishment of Hony Capt and Depy Commissary C Stone.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Condr T Chapman, Sub-Engr, 2nd grade, N-W Provinces and Oudh, to be Depy Asst Commissary, and to have the honorary rank of Lieut, subject to H M's approval; Sub-Condr E Lean, Sub-Engr, 3rd grade, sub pro tem, N-W Railway, to be Conductor; and Sergt W Blaine, Overseer 1st grade, Military Works Dept, to be Sub-Conductor, vice Hony Lieut and Depy Asst Commissary G Taylor, deceased.

Sub-Condr W Singleton, Supervisor, 1st grade, Military Works Dept, to be Condr, and Sergt C Benford Overseer, 1st grade, Military Works Dept, to be Sub-Condr, vice Condr J Owens, transferred to the pension establishment.

PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

3rd Sikh Infantry—Color-Havildar Harnam Singh to be Jemadar, vice Ratan Singh, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st Sept 1892.

Retirements—Capt J Neal, Depy Commissary, Ordnance Dept, is permitted to retire from the service.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The Governor-General in Council is pleased to order the following promotions and reversions to and in the classes of Chief and Superintending Engineers, with effect from the dates specified:—W C Wright, Suptdg Engr, 1st class, temporary Supernumerary; Lieut-Col A D McArthur, R E, Suptdg Engr, 1st class, temporary; Lieut-Col S L Jacob, R E, Suptdg Engr, 2nd class, permanent; E W Oates, Suptdg Engr, 2nd class, sub pro tem; C A Bull, Suptdg Engr, 2nd class, temporary; R A Cordner, Suptdg Engr, 3rd class, officiating; Lieut-Col F Firebrace, R E, Chief Engr, 1st class, permanent; T H Wickes, Chief Engr, 1st class, temporary; F B Walker, Chief Engr, 2nd class, permanent; Lieut-Col G F L Marshall, R E, Chief Engr, 2nd class, temporary; H Rigg, Chief Engr, 3rd class, permanent; J Ramsay, Chief Engr, 3rd class, temporary; J S Beresford, Suptdg Engr, 1st class, permanent; E E Oliver, Suptdg Engr, 2nd class, permanent; J Craig, Suptdg Engr, 1st class, temporary; Lieut-Col J A Little, I S C, Suptdg Engr, 2nd class, temporary; F J E Spring, Suptdg Engr, 3rd class, temporary; T H Wickes, Chief Engr, 2nd class; Lieut-Col G F L Marshall, R E, Chief Engr, 3rd class; J Ramsay, Suptdg Engr, 1st class; J Craig, Suptdg Engr, 2nd class; and Lieut-Col J A Little, I S C, Suptdg Engr, 3rd class.

Mr H Kench, Ex Engr, 3rd grade, Burma, is permanently transferred to Assam.

Mr G F Mathew, C I E, class I, grade 2, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, Offg Manager, Burma State Railway, is confirmed in that appointment.

The services of Mr W B Bestic, Ex Engr, 3rd grade, Bengal, are placed at the disposal of the Foreign Dept.

Mr J M Gregory, Assist Traffic Supdt, on probation in class III, grade 2, of the Superior Revenue Estbt of State Railways, is permitted, at his own request, to resign the service of Govt.

The services of Mr P T S Large, Ex Engr, 1st grade, State Railways, are, on his return from leave, placed at the disposal of the Foreign Dept for employment by the Gwalior Durbar.

ACCOUNTANT GENERAL, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr M H Dunhill, Accountant, 1st grade, and Hony Assist Examiner, is transferred from the office of the Govt Examiner of Accounts, Southern Mahratta Railway Company, to that of the Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Madras.

Mr J D L Calder, Accountant, 1st grade, and Hony Assist Examiner, is transferred from the office of the Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Madras, to that of the Examiner of Public Works and Railway Accounts, Baluchistan.

DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.

Mr R W L Toozs, Ex Engr, 3rd grade, is transferred from the Kashmir Railway Survey to the North Western Railway.

Mr A T Chiodetti, Assist Engr, 1st grade, is granted a further extension of extraordinary leave, without allowances, for six months.

POST OFFICE.

The following promotions are made, vice Mr A F Ingle, Supdt of Post Offices, 2nd grade, deceased:—Mr R H Grainger Supdt of Post Offices, 3rd grade, to the 2nd grade; Mr A J Faichinie, Supdt of Post Offices, 4th grade, to the 3rd grade; and Mr H L Duncan is appointed to be Supdt of Post offices, 4th grade.

The following acting appointments are made, vice Mr F Whymper, Supdt of Post Offices, 1st grade, on deputation:—Mr F T Hall, Supdt of Post Offices, 2nd grade, to act in the 1st grade; Mr C J Hogg, Supdt of Post Offices, 3rd grade to act in the 2nd grade; and Lala Sundarshan Singh Seth, Supdt of Post Offices, 4th grade, to act in the 3rd grade.

PROVINCIAL GAZETTES.

(*Punjab Gazette*. October 6.)

Capt E Inglis Offg Dist Judge, Hazara, is appointed to officiate as Depy Commr of that districts vice Mr F D Cunningham, C I E.

Amir Chand, Arora, Extra Assist Commr, Dera Ghazi Khan, is placed in charge of the Rajanpur Sub-Division of the same district.

The Rev R A Storrs is appointed to officiate as Chaplain of the Derajat from such date as he may assume charge of his duties.

Mr R L Harris, District Judge, is appointed to officiate as Divisional Judge of Jullundar, vice Col H M M Wood, proceeding on leave.

Mr F C Rose, Assist Engr, 1st grade, Swat River Canal Division, is appointed to officiate as Ex Engr, 4th grade, during the absence of Mr E Du Cane Smithe, Ex Engr, on privilege leave.

(*Central Provinces Gazette*, October 8).

The Chief Commissioner is pleased to appoint Mr E H Blakesley, I C S, Assist Commr, Damoh, to be a Justice of the Peace in the Central Provinces, and Mr H F Mayes, I C S, Assist Commr, Sambalpur, to be a Justice of the Peace in the Central Provinces.

Assist Surgn Surendra Nath Barat, attached to the Main Dispensary, Saugor, is temporarily deputed to Pachmarhi, on special duty.

Mr J Elliot, Inspr of Schools, 4th grade, is appointed to officiate in the 3rd grade, vice Mr Thompson, on furlough.

Mr H L Indurker, Extra-Assist Commr, is appointed to officiate as Inspr of Schools, 4th grade, vice Mr Elliot, and will take over charge of the Southern Circle from Mr A P Mitchell.

Furlough to Europe for two years is granted to the Revd A C Pearson, Chaplain of Nagpur.

Mr Houghton is posted to the Seoni Forest Division, on being relieved by Mr Houghton, Mr V S Menzies, Assist Consvr of Forests, Seoni Forest Divn, will revert to the charge of the Nagpur-Wardha Forest Division.

(*N.-W. Provinces and Oudh Gazette.*)

The undermentioned officer has been granted by H M's Secy of State for India permission to return to duty:—

Maj W S Hewett, Cantt Magte, within period of leave.

The Hon'ble Mr Justice Sayyid Mahmud, a Puisne Judge, High Court of Judicature, N-W P, furlough for 1 year.

Mr L A S Porter, Offg Dist and Sess Judge, Saharampur, on being relieved by Mr T Benson, to Bulandshahr, as Magte and Collr.

Mr P U Allen, Offg Magte and Collr, Aligarh, on being relieved by Mr J H Harrison, to Allahabad as Jt-Magte.

Mr J V Sturt, Asst Commr, on return, from furlough, to the Sitapur district.

Mr E K Paull, Asst Magte and Collr, on return, from furlough, to the Sitapur district.

Mr B B Osmaston, Asst Consvr of Forests, on return from furlough, to the Direction Div of the Oudh Circle as Working Plans Officer.

Mr C W W Hope, Offg Magte and Collr, on being relieved by Mr L A S Porter, to revert to his substantive appointment as Jt-Magte, and to be posted to the Bulandshahr district.

Mr W Lyle, Offg Depy Supdt, Family Domains, Maharaja of Benares, on being relieved by Mr Bower, to revert to his substantive appointment as Jt-Magte, and to be posted to the Mirzapur district.

Mr G Bower, Offg Magte and Collr, on being relieved by Mr W Crooke, to revert to his substantive appointment as Depy Supdt, Family Domains, Maharaja of Benares.

Mr P U Allen, Jt-Magte, from Allahabad to Meerut, on being relieved by Mr Simpson.

Mr A Sabonadiere, Offg Magte and Collr, Pilibhit, on being relieved by Mr J Macpherson, to Mainpuri as Asst Magte.

Mr J H Simpson, Asst Magte and Collr, on privilige leave, from Meerut to Allahabad.

Mr W Troup, Offg Dist Supdt of Police, from Fyzabad to Azamgarh, as a temporary measure.

Mr W Shakespear, Depy Consvr of Forests, from the Pilibhit to the Ganges Div.

BUILDINGS AND ROADS BRANCH.

Mr D W Aikman, Asst Engr, 1st grade, Buildings and Roads Branch, as having passed the Deptl Standard Examination prescribed in P W Code, Chap II, para 18, is hereby cancelled.

IN Ordinary and Periodical Malarial Fevers, Fothergill's Madonal if taken occasionally as directed, will prevent the impending attack.—Rs. 1-6 and Rs. 2-8. —MADON, SONS & Co., Fort, Bombay.

MILITARY AND NAVAL NOTES.

Lord Brassey's appeal for the keeping in commission of a small squadron of torpedo-boats is one that should meet with ready acceptance at the hands of the Admiralty. If it be true, as undoubtedly it is, that for the trying service of the annual manœuvres it is not satisfactory that any but trained officers or men should be embarked in these exceptionally ticklish craft, how much more undesirable it would be that this should be done in the case of actual hostilities! Most excellent is the recommendation of Sheerness as being admirably suited for the requirements of a central seagoing Torpedo Training Establishment, at which the main work of building, fitting, and repairing should be concentrated. The yard could readily be adapted for that purpose, though not for larger vessels. For exercise in the handling of torpedo-boats and the management of their complicated machinery, the estuary of the Thames is, we agree with Lord Brassey, an ideal cruising ground, and the training in torpedo-boats, which should form an essential part in the instruction of every young naval officer, would give experience in navigating in pilotage waters and along the coast which, Lord Brassey pertinently remarks, the recent manœuvres have shown to be highly desirable to the general efficiency of the navy.

Even to this day opinion is still divided as to the wisdom of totally abolishing corporal punishment. In Lord William Lennox's memoirs, some information is given as to certain military punishments in vogue at the beginning of the century. In the cavalry there was a form of punishment called "picketing," which was in pretty constant use. The victim had his hands tied together and his boots taken off, a peg of about six inches long was stuck in the ground, and the heel of his right foot was rested on it, whilst his extended arms were fastened by a cord to a beam. In this position he remained for half-an-hour or more, suffering the most frightful torture. The frequency of corporal punishment at that period is shown by the following general order:—"It appearing to his Majesty that a punishment to the extent of 1,000 lashes is a sufficient example for any breach of military duty short of a capital offence, and even that number cannot be safely inflicted at any one period, his Majesty has been graciously pleased to express his opinion that no sentence for corporal punishment should exceed 1,000 lashes."

In the August number of the "Journal of the United Service Institution" the paper of Captain Eardley-Wilmot on "the dimensions of modern warships," with the discussion which followed its reading, is published. We are thus enabled to peruse this interesting lecture in the light which Admiral Colomb throws upon it by his letter to us of the 25th ult. The main point for discussion, in the words of the lecturer, is "whether we cannot now formulate some rules on which the construction of a fleet should be based, the types of ships it should include, and their dimensions." When, however, we come to look for such rules, and the datta which is to guide us in formulating them, we look in vain. The nearest approach to a rule we can find is to the effect that whatever be the number of battleships in the fleet there shall always be more small than large ones. It is a pity that Captain Eardley-Wilmot was not out in the first division of the Red Fleet this year to see the respective performances of the "Royal Sovereign," the ships of the Admiral class, the "Thunderer and the Conqueror, under the influence of an Atlantic swell; it would most certainly have cured him of any wish to make this a rule.

Although there are no other rules in the paper to guide us in arriving at the best construction of a fleet, observes a contemporary, there is a great deal about the types of the ships and their dimensions. The key-note to this part of his theme appears to us to be contained in the phrase, "Let us see what we can combine in a vessel of 10,500 tons as exemplified by the "Centurion?" And yet, with this sentence staring him in the face, Admiral Colomb can say he sees nothing in the paper leading him to suppose that Captain Eardley-Wilmot advocates fixing the displacement of a ship and then deciding what can be carried on that displacement. We notice, now, that in his reply at the termination of the discussion, Captain Wilmot repudiated this method of settling the kind of ship to build; it was, however, with his paper only that we dealt in the article which called fourth the Admiral's letter. We still hold that the lecture is misleading in its form, for while it is to the purpose that naval officers should discuss whether a fleet composed of six or eight vessels of certain armament, speed, &c., will be more or less efficient than one composed of three or four with a different combination of qualities, it is worse than useless to attempt to compare values determined by displacement.

The small number of torpedo-boats allotted to the Blue Squadron during the manœuvres, and the inadequacy of them to represent the swarm of such craft that France would be able to launch against us, has formed, as our readers are aware, the subject of lively discussion. In the "Yacht" M. Weyl recurs to the subject, and explains that he did not indicate the number of boats that France would be in a position to put in action, because to reach the exact number is difficult, owing to the defects which are developed in these little crafts, materially reducing the paper strength. However, he thinks we shall not be wrong if we say that the mobile defence of Cherbourg alone could fit out from 30 to 35 torpedo-boats at least, while Brest, being safe from a "coup de main" and Lorient and Rochefort having nothing to fear, could detach a portion of their forces to the Channel. He therefore believes that the day after the mobilization the northern coasts of France would be protected by a hundred torpedo-boats. Hence, he adds, no fleet, however powerful it might be, would dare to attempt a difficult operation upon the French coasts, without having first destroyed the greater number of these. Certainly, as he says, if the Blue torpedo-boats were supposed to represent the French, the Admiralty had taken imperfect account of facts.

In an article on our floating strength in distant waters, the "Deutsche Heeres-Zeitung" takes occasion to remark—what we have ourselves more than once drawn attention to—that we have not done enough to meet the increase of the French armaments in the Mediterranean. It says that, in those waters, we are not now the first sea power, and that it is only our virtual understanding with Italy that gives us the superiority. The matter is one of undeniable importance, for the Mediterranean is our highway. We may say that the operations of the French at Biserta are now occupying the press of Europe. That, by treaty, Biserta, is no naval port is undoubted, and the "Neue Freie Presse" of Vienna points out the dangers to England of letting it become one The works at Biserta are also a menance to the commercial interests of Italy, and we note that the "Italia Militare Marina" continues to call the attention of the Italian Government to the fact.

Mr. Campbell-Bannerman cannot fail to regard with dismay the formidable list of Army reforms which he is credited with the intention of taking in hand without delay. For once there is a consensus of opinion that a Hercules has been found, able as well as willing, to cleanse the military Augean stable whenever he chooses to set to work. Among the various matters requiring his assistance is that of the issue of Army clothing to the rank-and-file. Thomas Atkins is, so says the "Manchester Courier," to be given a proprietary right in his uniform, and is to buy his new clothes just when he wants them, and not before. If this is Mr. Campbell-Bennerman's decision, it will put an end to all parades in "new clothing;" half the battalion may be "new," half "old," and a very motley crew they will look at anything nearer than five hundred yards. The principle, however, if right, applies equally to rations and soap and hair-combs. No soldier should be charged with food if he is not hungry, or with soap if not dirty, or with hair-combs if he is cropped a la Jack Sheppard, nor should he be compelled to march if he is tired, or go to bed if he feels wide awake. But how will this all end?

The never-ending controversy on the use and abuse of cavalry has again cropped up. It is contended that a cavalryman is improperly armed with a sabre; he should have something else—a lance, or lance and rifle combined, or rifle alone (magazine of course), or revolver or a pitchfork (doubly useful) or, in fact, anything except a sword. It is shown, conclusively to each writer's own satisfaction that in an open country infantry with magazine rifles will demolish cavalry almost before they can commence to gallop, and that in a close country they will not be able to gallop at all; therefore in both cases the best thing they can do—in fact, the only thing—is to dismount and fight as infantry, and leave their horses to get out of the fray the best way they can. From this the transition to dragoons—real old-fashioned dragoons—and from dragoons to mounted infantry is quite easy, and when this is accomplished the wheel will begin to revolve in the other direction, and the mounted infantryman gradually develop once more into the dashing cavalerist. Meantime, lancers, hussars, and dragoons, as at present constituted, may go to sleep peacefully, undisturbed by dreams of any such contigency, and wake up as good and efficient cavalry as they have ever been, Aldershot Manœuvres of 1892 notwithstanding.

Captain Gronow, speaking of the Peninsular Campaign, says: "Among the numerous bad characters in our ranks several were coiners or utterers of bad money. In the Second Brigade of Guards, just before we arrived at St. Jean de Luz, a soldier was convicted of this offence, and sentenced to receive 800 lashes. This man made Spanish dollars out of the spoons of the regiment. As he had been before convicted and flogged, he received this terrible sentence, and died under the lash. Would it not have been better to have condemned him to be shot? It would have been more humane, certainly more military, and far less brutal." So much for the "good old times."

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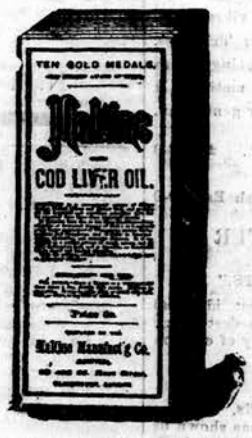

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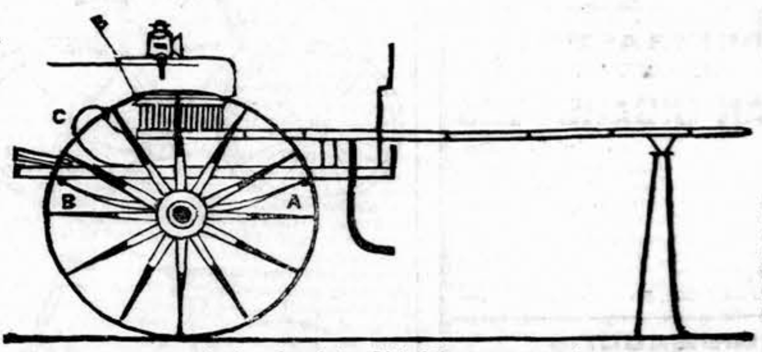

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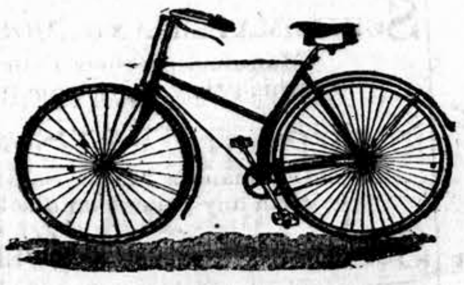

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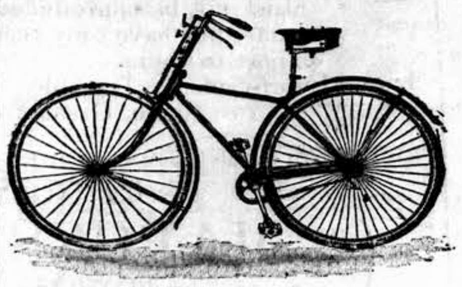

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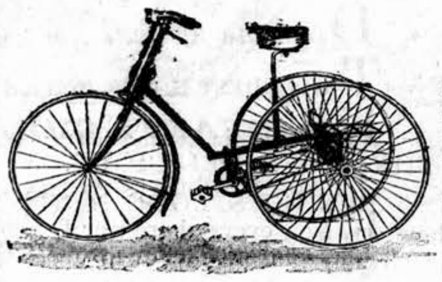

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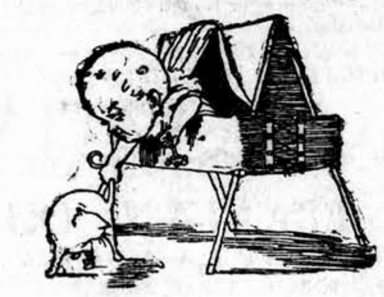

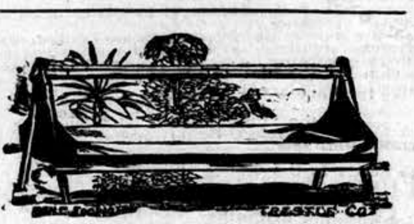

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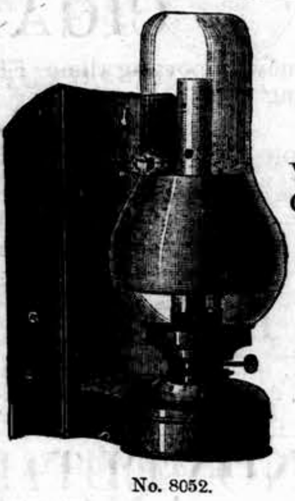

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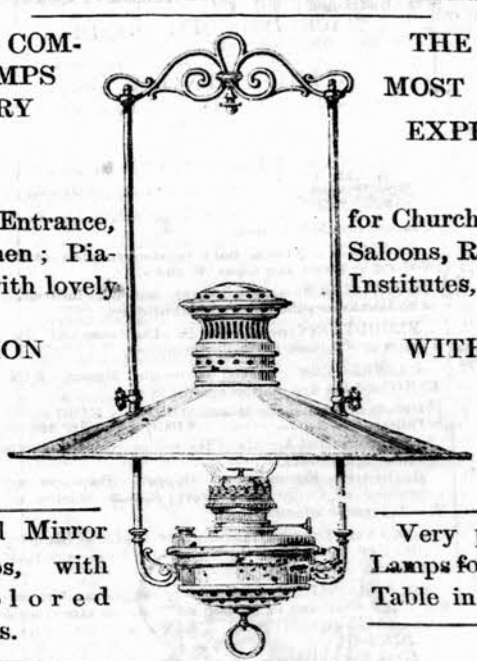

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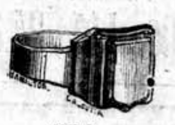

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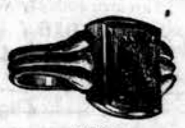

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